

THE *Country* GUIDE

v. 79
#2
✓

In this issue . . .

- They Build Them Better
- Hothouse Lambs
- New for Spring

g38

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CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY



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engines and transmissions...
series and models...**

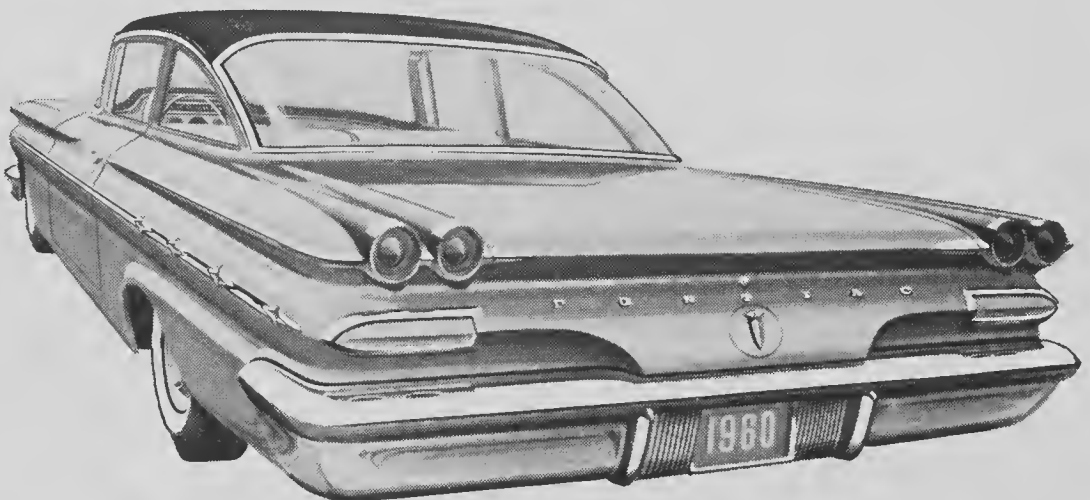
Look at the choice! Seven series and 31 models (every one distinctively, stylishly beautiful).

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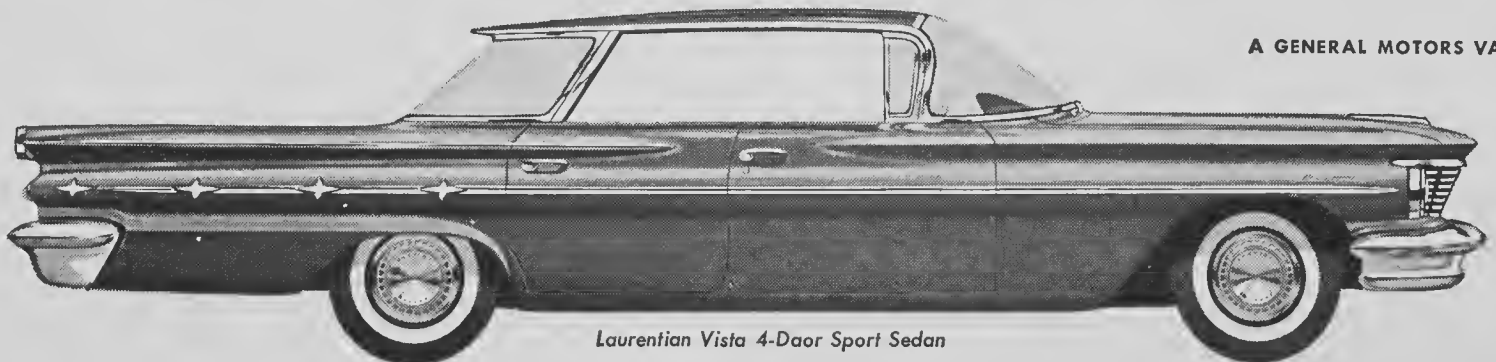
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A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE



Laurentian Vista 4-Door Sport Sedan

THE Country GUIDE

Incorporating The Nor'-West Farmer and Farm and Home
CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

In This Issue



Lloyd Smith

- **LLOYD SMITH AND SONS** cut labor and costs with a welding torch, says our Western field editor, Cliff Faulknor. Read about the ingenious Smiths in "They Build Them Better" (pages 14 and 15) and about Mrs. Lloyd Smith in "She Made a House a Home" (page 72).

- **MORE DETERMINED THAN EVER** to close the gap between farm and non-farm income, and to do it without accepting government control—that about sums up the impression of farm policy gained by Editor Lorne Hurd at the annual meeting of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture—see page 16.

FORECAST FOR FASHION, our exclusive feature on designs for spring and summer, shows the accent is on versatility and refined simplicity this year—page 63.

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COVER: Frank Roberts demonstrates that whatever the weather the work goes on, as he copes with a slight snow problem on his Wellandale Farm at Port Robinson, Ont.—Don Smith photo.

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Editorials

Government Deficiencies

THE Federal Minister of Agriculture's address to the annual meeting of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture in late January was disappointing on two counts. The arguments Mr. Harkness used in defense of his deficiency payment programs for eggs and hogs were not convincing. His remarks contained no reference to the Government's attitude toward the problems of prairie grain growers, other than to imply that they were not so badly off as many people have been trying to make out.

The Government has much to be proud of insofar as farm legislation is concerned. In a relatively short time, since taking office, it has improved the farm credit legislation, enacted new crop insurance legislation, passed the long-debated South Saskatchewan River development legislation, and made major revisions in the price stabilization legislation. Moreover, this Government has appointed and already heard from a Royal Commission on Price Spreads of Food Products, increased gifts of wheat under the Colombo Plan, provided interest-free cash advances on farm stored grain, made supplementary payments in 1958 to western grain farmers of \$40 million, and provided emergency aid to them when they were hit by unseasonable weather in 1959. It is also studying and intends to introduce a new rural development program to help alleviate the hardships of agricultural adjustment. These are obviously not the actions of a government unsympathetic to the needs of Canadian agriculture.

What a pity that this otherwise commend-

able record should be tarnished with faulty judgment in the case of deficiency payments on eggs and hogs, and so much indecision in the case of the demands of grain growers.

WHY is Mr. Harkness not convincing in defending deficiency payments on eggs and hogs? Well in our judgment he continues to avoid the main issues. To put it bluntly the deficiency payment method which has been employed unduly regiments the producers of eggs and hogs. It creates uncertainty and chaos in the market for these products instead of stability. It discriminates against those who are doing the best job of farming. It will have the effect of lowering returns to all producers regardless of the size of their operations.

The results are in conflict not only with the stated purpose of the Agricultural Stabilization Act, but are in conflict with other programs which Mr. Harkness *rightly* takes pride in, particularly research and credit.

In the long run we doubt very much if the deficiency payment program will achieve any substantial degree of stability for hog and egg prices. The method is in danger of causing even greater cyclical fluctuations in production and prices than under open market conditions—the very opposite to what any well designed price support program is intended to do.

Anyone who doubts that a conflict of policies exists, need only read what Mr. Harkness told the recent Federation meeting. He stated the deficiency payment program “is deliberately designed to protect the average farm producer against the impact of lower prices while the necessary adjustment in egg pro-

duction is taking place.” At another point in the same address he claims the credit program would “put a great number of farmers in the position where they can secure sufficient credit to expand and modernize their operations in order to create efficient farm production units.” If this isn't going in opposite directions at the same time, we don't know what it is.

What's to be done? It is obviously high time the Government reconsidered its position, admitted its mandatory guaranteed price levels on eggs and hogs under the Stabilization Act are too high; and amended the legislation accordingly. The CFA has called for action. The organization wants eggs and hogs either removed from mandatory support, or alternatively the permissible level of mandatory support lowered, so that offers-to-purchase support prices for these products may be set at suitable levels. This is a matter of some considerable urgency if any semblance of order and stability is to be restored and maintained in eggs and hogs.

THE long indecision on the farm organizations' requests for deficiency payments on wheat, oats and barley grown in the Prairie area is inexcusable. Nor can Mr. Harkness avoid sharing in the blame for this sad state of affairs. He is, after all, both the Minister of Agriculture and a member of the Wheat Committee of the Federal Cabinet. Surely it was not too much to expect that he would come to the Federation meeting prepared to say something about this question.

The grain situation has not changed materially since western farmers considered it grave enough to justify the March on Ottawa in support of their demand for deficiency payments. Regardless of whether the principle of deficiency payments for grain is sound or not, they have every right to expect the Government to make up its mind and give them an answer. This lack of consideration on the Government's part tends to frustrate any attempt by farm organizations to develop alternative policies on grain. V

Whither Co-operation

FARM co-operatives are faced with what might very well be a critical question. Can they rigidly retain the traditional principles and practices upon which they were founded, and at the same time continue to meet the competition of their business rivals in a changing economy? This question takes on special significance in providing services to the growing number of large-scale producers.

Press releases have been received recently from two prominent farm organizations in different parts of Canada which present conflicting views on this question. It is a subject which is obviously causing concern, and about which honest differences exist.

What has happened to give rise to the different viewpoints? The answer is not a simple one. However, here are the main factors which have contributed to the dilemma.

Both technological and economic developments have lead to significant changes in the position of the individual farmer. A point has been reached in farming where the decisions of individual farmers to produce and market more of a given product can effect the market and, hence, the welfare of other producers of that product. As a result, rivalry for the first time is developing within farming, which inevitably carries over into farm co-operatives.

The second factor is the development of the trend to contracting. Producers look to their co-operatives to adopt this business practice in order to help them adjust to changing technology, and to assist them in keeping control over their farming operations. At the same time, co-operatives are faced with the necessity of matching their competition, both in providing services to producers and in assur-

ing a regular supply of standard quality products to wholesalers and retailers. However, since most forms of contracts call for the extension of considerable credit, risk is involved. In handling contracts, co-operatives need to establish criteria for extending credit which not all of their members can meet.

The third factor is the trend to bigness in co-operatives. In order to compete with powerful business rivals, co-operatives tend to become large and efficient themselves. In the process, there are those who believe that active participation of the members in the conduct of the business diminishes.

Still other factors are the use by co-operatives of the practices of selling supplies on credit, and of giving cash discounts to members on volume purchases.

THOSE who object to co-operatives using such practices charge that they are violating a number of basic principles of co-operation. They define the most important of these principles as: open membership for all; democratic control; limited interest on share capital; distribution of surpluses on the basis of patronage; cash trading at fair market prices; and, frequent membership meetings to consider the current state and possible development of their associations.

The objectors to contracts, credit sales and cash discounts argue that the adoption of these practices result in privileges to the few at the expense of the many. For example, co-operatives that contract, build up a small number of large-scale producer operations, the sales from which cut into the market of small farmers. Moreover, in doing so, the co-operative is using the assets of all to the detriment of the majority.

Those who support these practices believe

that co-operatives cannot easily survive without serving the needs of the members, including both large and small-scale farmers. If 70 per cent of the farm output comes from 15 per cent of the farms, how can co-operatives be an important influence in the farm economy unless they count among their patrons a significant number of the large-scale farmers? To hold or attract the business of large-scale farmers, co-operatives must at least match the offers being made by their competitors. Otherwise the business may be lost by default.

If large-scale farmers are forced out of co-operatives, there is always the chance that they will either make direct line contracts with private companies, or join together to protect their own interests. Whichever course they follow, co-operatives would end up being a much less important influence in agriculture, and many might even be put out of business.

The foregoing leads us to three obvious conclusions. First, co-operatives in Canada need to review their objectives, and decide on the course of action most likely to result in achieving them. Co-operative principles and practices formulated generations ago may not be entirely suitable in today's economy. Second, co-operatives should consider the development of other special services for small-scale farmer members. This would tend to offset the rivalry that is building up between small and large-scale producers. Third, while co-operatives are still essentially democratic associations, they need to give special consideration to the most effective means of arriving at policy. They need to more clearly define the areas of responsibility of the members, the board of directors and the management with respect to both policy and operations. This action would help to resolve conflicting views among those who believe in co-operation. V

Letters

On Keeping Perspective

All farmers who contemplate borrowing money under the revised farm credit legislation should read carefully the article in the November issue by Cliff Faulknor entitled "The Best Laid Paper Plans." This is the story of John Hulbert of Duncan, Vancouver Island, who states that: "Any farm management plan should leave room for contingencies."

Good management is a must, but there are many things beyond the individual's ability to manage, such as the weather, market fluctuations, surpluses and shortages, and to a certain extent disease and accident. Unless provision is made for these, the best laid plans may end in disaster. Let farmers beware!

A. R. MCFADDEN,
Bluffton, Alta.

Put It to a Vote

In your December issue I noticed two letters with regard to a new Canadian flag. I'm in favor of John Hayne's view that there is no hurry. In my opinion there are a certain few who are trying to make a political football out of this business of a new flag for Canada.

Certainly I'm in favor of a new flag, but let's put it to a vote to the general public; not leave it to a certain few. If there are a few who would prefer to have a flag of their own, all they have to do is design one and fly it from the top of their own home. I've lived in Canada 47 years, and so far I haven't suffered badly.

E. BELL,
Regina Beach, Sask.

In the last few editions of The Country Guide there has been much pro and con as to whether Canada should have a distinctive flag.

I believe there is only one way to decide this important matter and that is to let the people do it in a free and secret vote. Surely we as citizens of a democratic country should be given this right. Let the majority decide the issue.

AL BURTON,
Elk Point, Alta.

Another Tired Housewife

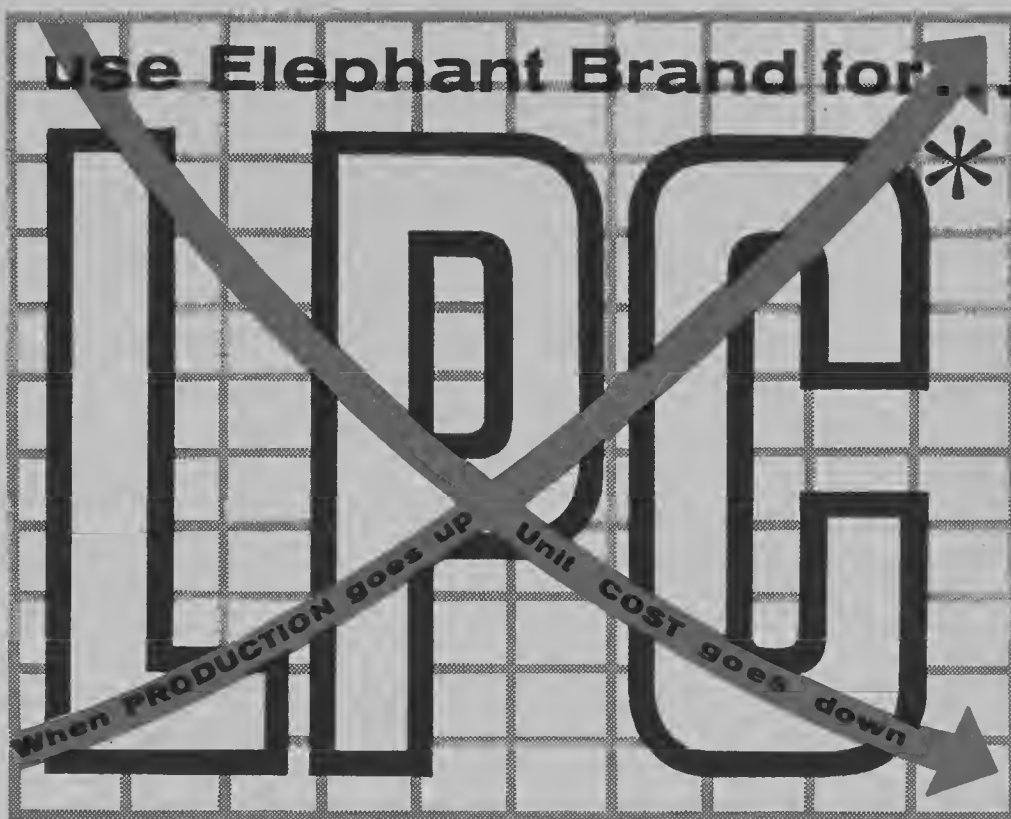
I read with interest the item "How About the Wife?" by A Tired Housewife (December issue "Letters" Column). In it she was referring to the article "Two Hundred Extra Acres" by Cliff Faulknor (October 1959 issue). I was reminded of the following conversation from a clipping which I had saved:

"In my book, the farmer who tends a thousand laying hens, the usual herds of swine, sheep, dairy stock or beef cattle, and farms a half-section besides—to me that man is the Champion of Champions."

"Well, he's very worthy, I'll agree, a blue ribbon winner—but the Grand Champion in my book is the woman who takes care of that man . . . pigs, vegetable garden, milk house, orphan lambs, chickens, and all."

Another Tired Housewife,
Kelvington, Sask.

GROW MORE MONEY

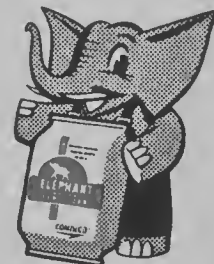


You want to make more money from your land – show a bigger profit from your crops. Whether it's bushels of wheat, oats or barley, or tons of hay, you can get a higher net return when you grow a bigger crop and lower the cost of producing each unit.

Crops fertilized with Elephant Brand produce more, and expenses are spread over the larger crop. Each unit costs you less to grow. The result is Lower Production Cost per unit – L P C. Your profit, that important figure between production cost and selling price, is greater. Thousands of Prairie farmers are making extra money from each bushel by using Elephant Brand fertilizers for L P C – Lower Production Cost per unit.

All Elephant Brand Fertilizers are top quality. Elephant Brand's modern plant and staff of research chemists, engineers and agricultural field men make up the team that supplies you with the type of fertilizers that give you the most "grow" for your money. Elephant Brand fertilizers are backed by over twenty-five years experience.

Start making extra money from your crops. This year fertilize with Elephant Brand. See your Elephant Brand dealer soon. Ask him about the right Elephant Brand water soluble fertilizer for your crops and soil.



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Elephant Brand

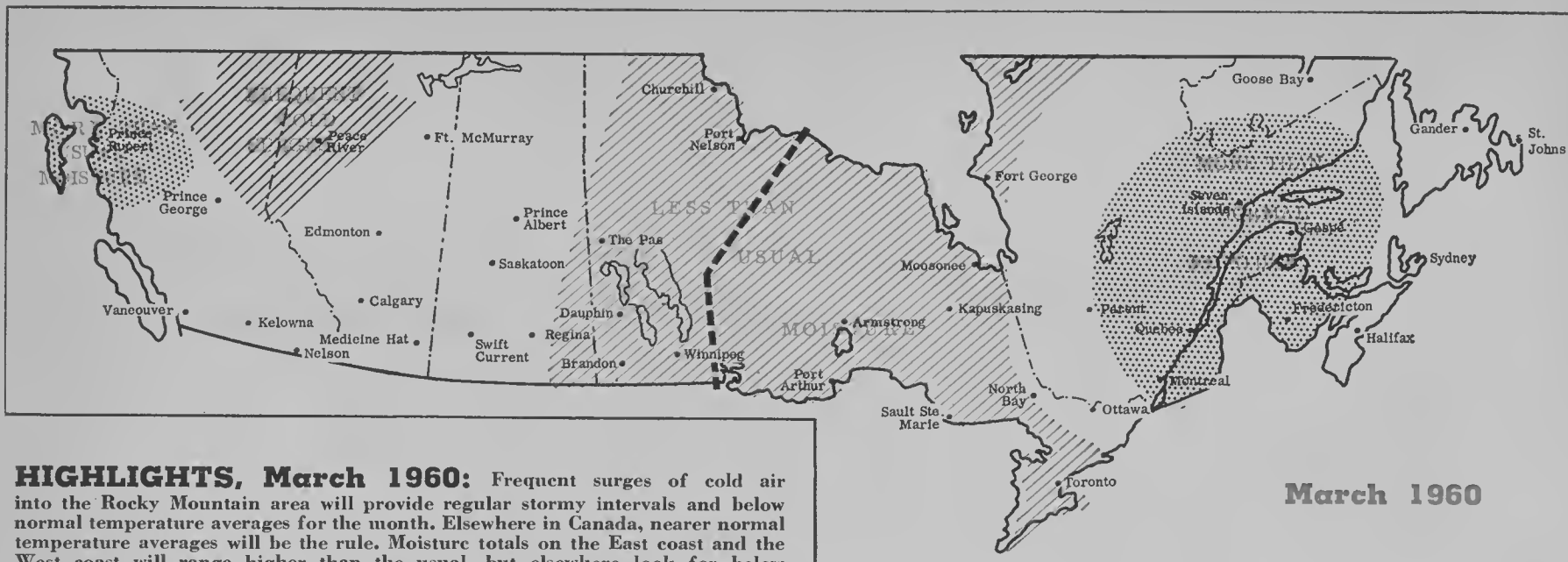
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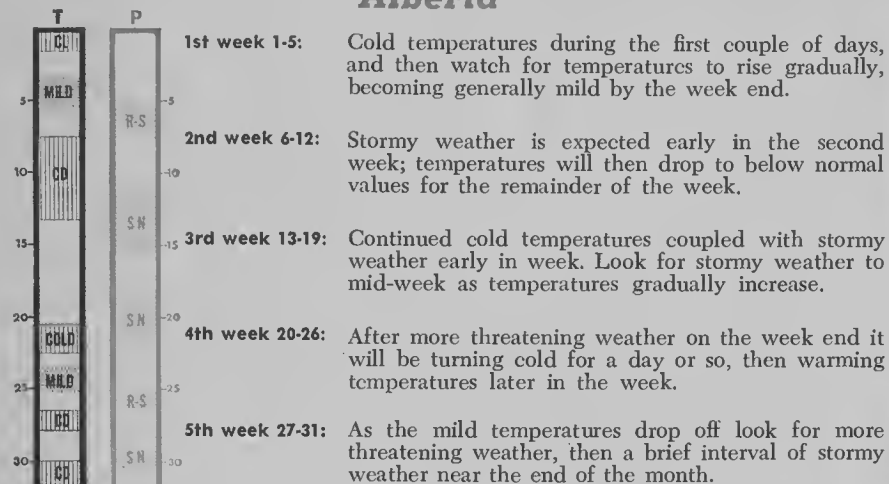
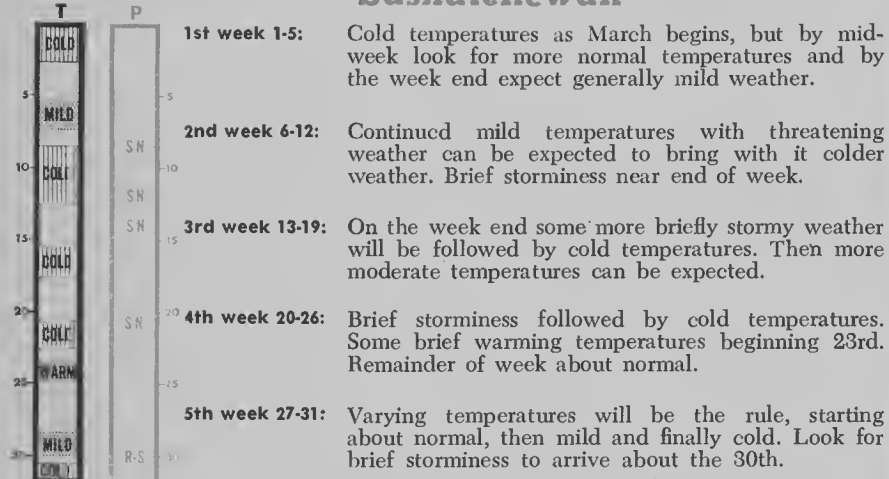
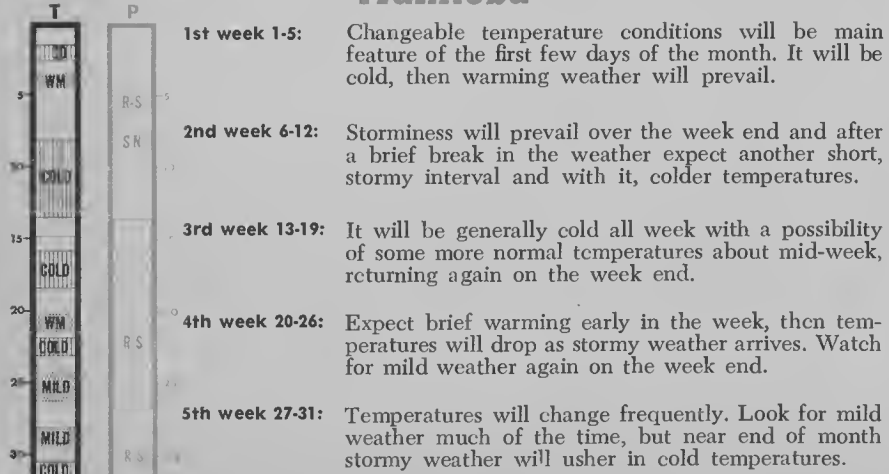
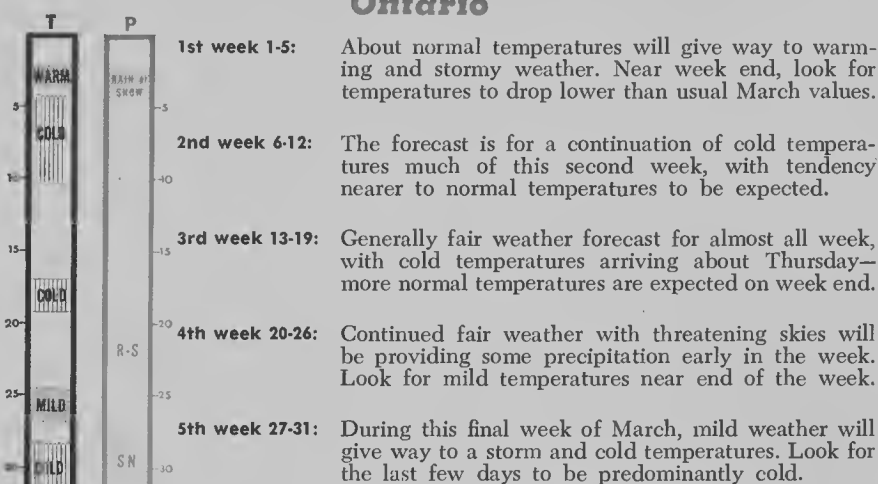
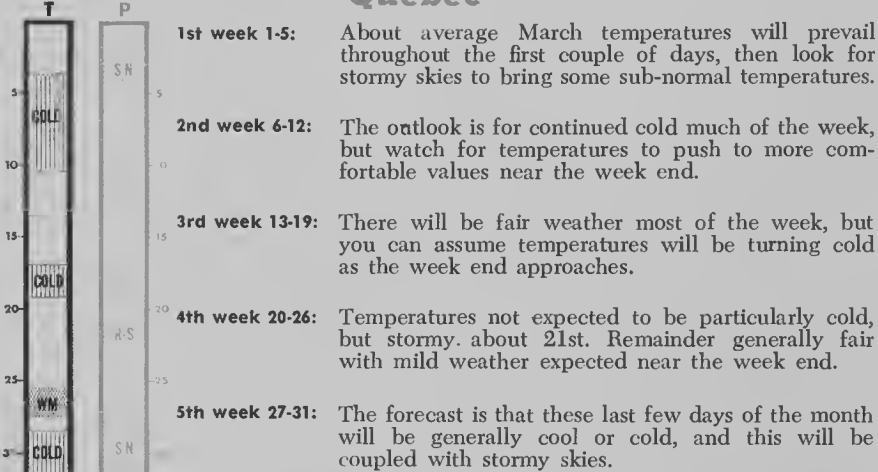
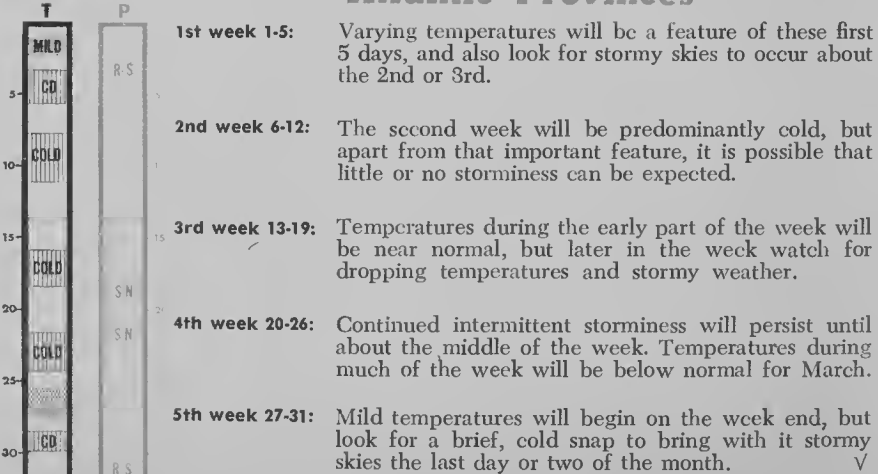
Prepared by DR. IRVING P. KRICK and Associates



HIGHLIGHTS, March 1960: Frequent surges of cold air into the Rocky Mountain area will provide regular stormy intervals and below normal temperature averages for the month. Elsewhere in Canada, nearer normal temperature averages will be the rule. Moisture totals on the East coast and the West coast will range higher than the usual, but elsewhere look for below normal totals.

March 1960

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

Alberta**Saskatchewan****Manitoba****Ontario****Quebec****Atlantic Provinces**

Why Does Daddy Sleep So Much?

Sometimes I couldn't blame my little boy for wondering. It seemed as though the only thing my husband enjoyed was SLEEP!

Night after night my husband came home from work completely worn out—nervous and irritable. He often skipped supper and fell right into bed. What kind of companionship was this for his children, his friends, his wife?

Frankly, I was worried. My husband used to be such an active, energetic man. But for some reason he now seemed too tired to do anything. Even on weekends, when other men went places and had fun with their families—he complained of being just too tired! I wondered what I could do to help him.

One day I saw a Vitasafe ad in a magazine. It said that some men just like my husband had not been feeling well because of a lack of certain vitamins in their diets.

It explained that medical science had found that the body could not function properly if certain essential vitamins and minerals were not supplied to it regularly. Without the normal functioning of the body, there was a resulting loss of natural pep and vitality and people could feel worn-out and run-down, get nervous and irritable. The ad revealed that thousands of people had found new joy of living through the famous Vitasafe Plan. Maybe this plan could help my husband too.

I sent for the 30-day trial supply of Vitasafe Comprehensive Kaps that was offered, and when they arrived, my husband started taking just one a day. Before long he was acting like his old self again—peppy, energetic, and wide awake!

If you'd like to help your husband as I did mine, mail the coupon below for a 30-day trial supply of Vitasafe Kaps without risking a penny!



A dramatization posed by professional models.

10¢ just to help cover shipping expenses of this

Free 30 days supply comprehensive capsules

LIPOTROPIC FACTORS, VITAMINS AND MINERALS

Safe, Nutritional Formula Containing 25 pure Ingredients: Choline, Inositol, Methionine, 11 Vitamins (Including Vitamin B12 and Folic Acid) Plus 11 Minerals.

To prove to you the remarkable advantages of the Vitasafe Plan... we will send you, without charge, a 30-day free supply of VITASAFE Comprehensive Kaps so you can discover for yourself how much happier and better you may feel after a few days' trial! No vitamin and mineral capsule will, of course, replace a good meal, but by taking just one of the Vitasafe Kaps each day, you will help to assure your body's supply of certain vitamins and minerals which well-nourished people would normally receive in a well-balanced diet. The fact is that you may be eating well, but still not getting all the vitamins you may need, because vitamins are fragile substances. They may be destroyed in the food you are used to eating through improper cooking, storage, freezing, canning and even simple exposure to light and air.

WHY YOU MAY NEED THESE SAFE COMPREHENSIVE KAPS

As your own doctor will tell you, scientists have discovered that a daily supply of vitamins and minerals to your body, in one form or another, is absolutely indispensable for proper nutritional well-being. Now many people obtain these needed vitamins and minerals through the food they usually eat but some people actually need more of these nutritional elements than they obtain normally.

Some of those who most often need help in preventing or treating vitamin-mineral deficiencies are those who tire easily, work under pressure, are over 40, or are subject to the stress of travel, worry and other strains. You may be one of the people who needs this extra supply of vitamins. In that case VITASAFE KAPS may be "just what the doctor ordered"—because they contain the frequently recommended food supplement formula for people in this category!

POTENCY AND PURITY GUARANTEED

There is no mystery to vitamin potency. As you probably know, each vitamin manufacturer is strictly controlled and is required to state on the label the exact quantity of each vitamin. This means that the purity of each ingredient, and the sanitary conditions of manufacture are carefully controlled for your protection! When you use VITASAFE C.F. KAPS you can be sure you're getting exactly what the label states... pure ingredients whose beneficial effects have been proven time and again!

WHY WE WANT YOU TO TRY A 30-DAY SUPPLY—FREE

We offer you this 30-day free trial of valuable VITASAFE C.F. KAPS for just one reason. So many men and women have written in telling us how pleased and satisfied they are with the

Vitasafe Plan after only a short trial... that we are firmly convinced that you, too, may experience the same feeling after a similar trial. In fact, we're so convinced that, we're willing to back up our convictions with our own money. You don't spend a penny for the vitamins! A month's supply of similar vitamin capsules, if it were available at retail, would ordinarily cost \$5.00.

AMAZING PLAN SLASHES VITAMIN PRICES ALMOST IN HALF

With your free 30-day supply of Vitasafe Comprehensive Kaps you will also receive complete details regarding the benefits of an amazing new Plan that provides you regularly with important vitamins and minerals you may need. You are under no obligation to buy anything! If after taking your free Kaps for two weeks you are not entirely satisfied, simply return the

THE NUTRITIONAL NEEDS OF WOMEN

Medical men agree that for men and women, vitamins are necessary for the normal functioning of the body. If there is a woman in your house who may be suffering from a vitamin deficiency, you will do her a favour by bringing this announcement to her attention. Just have her check the "Woman's Plan" box in the coupon.

handy card that comes with your free supply and that will end the matter. Otherwise it's up to us—you don't have to do a thing—and we will see that you get your monthly supplies of Kaps automatically and on time for as long as you wish, at the low, money-saving price of only \$2.78 per month (plus a few cents shipping)—a saving of 45%. Mail coupon now!

Vitasafe Plan (Canada) Ltd., Dept. CG20
394 Symington Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Yes, I accept your generous no-risk offer under the Vitasafe Plan as advertised in "Country Guide."
Send me my FREE 30-day supply of comprehensive Vitasafe Kaps as checked below:

☐ Man's Plan

☐ Woman's Plan

I ENCLOSE 10¢ PER PACKAGE for packing and postage

Name

Address

City Zone Prov

Offer limited to those who have never before taken advantage of this generous trial.
Only one trial supply under each plan per family.



Yours
FREE
Retail Value
\$5.00

EACH DAILY VITASAFE KAP CONTAINS

Vitamin A	10,000 intl. Units	Folic Acid	0.5 mg.	Molybdenum (from Sodium Molybdate)	0.1 mg.
Vitamin D	2,000 intl. Units	Calcium from Di-Calcium phosphate	50 mg.	Iodine (from Potassium Iodide)	0.075 mg.
Vitamin C	75 mg.	Phosphorus (from Di-Calcium Phosphate)	38.7 mg.	Potassium (from Potassium Sulphate)	2 mg.
Vitamin B1	3 mg.	Iron (from Ferrous Sulphate)	30 mg.	Zinc (from Zinc Sulphate)	0.5 mg.
Riboflavin (Vitamin B2)	2.5 mg.	Cobalt (from Cobalt Sulphate)	0.04 mg.	Magnesium (from Magnesium Sulphate)	3 mg.
Vitamin B6	1 mg.	Copper (from Cupric Sulphate)	0.45 mg.	Choline Bitartrate	31.4 mg.
Vitamin B12 (from Cobalamin Conc.)	3 mg.	Manganese (from Manganese Chloride)	0.5 mg.	Inositol	15 mg.
Niacinamide	40 mg.			di-Methionine	10 mg.
Calcium d-Panthenate	5 mg.				
Vitamin E from d-alpha tocopheryl acetate conc.	10 I.U.				

Compare the potency of this formula with any other vitamin and mineral preparation.

Men and Women May Join this Plan.

Mail coupon to VITASAFE PLAN (CANADA) LTD.
394 Symington Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

10 YEAR EFFORT YIELDS CONTROL FOR WILD OATS

New Pre-planting Chemical
Kills Wild Oat Seedlings
as They Sprout

A ten-year research program, during which thousands of chemicals were tested, has culminated this year with the commercial development of Monsanto Avadex* Wild Oat Killer. Based on successful performance in an extended testing program under actual farm conditions, the Western Section of the National Weed Committee has fully approved Avadex for wild oat control in flax and for trial use in barley, rapeseed, sunflower and sugar beets. Registered by the Canadian Government, Avadex will be commercially available for the first time during the 1960 season.

Avadex is applied as a spray before the crop is planted and is incorporated into the top three inches of soil by discing the same day as spraying. The chemical remains effective in the soil throughout the most active germinating period of the wild oat. Wild oat seedlings die as they sprout, while the cash crop emerges unharmed.

90% to 95% Control

On one farm outside Spalding, Saskatchewan, Avadex sprayed on summerfallow ground and incorporated twice, gave 98% control of wild oats in barley. A single discing gave 95% control . . . and at least 90% to 95% control was recorded in all test areas when applied according to directions.

Effective control like this helps the grower improve his yields in two ways: First, the crop develops better without competition from wild oats for sunlight, moisture, and soil nutrients; Second, the grower can go to early plantings of late-maturing, high-yielding crop varieties. Delayed seeding as a wild oat control measure—never very satisfactory—is now a thing of the past.

Increased Profits

Results on demonstration plots point up the opportunities for profit in wild oat control with Monsanto Avadex. On one farm at Lilyfield, Manitoba, flax yields ran 6.4 bushels per acre in untreated fields. Treated plots yielded 15.4 bushels. At a conservative \$3.00 per bushel for flax, this is a \$5 to \$6 return for every dollar invested in wild oat control. On another farm near Spalding, Saskatchewan, barley yields on land heavily infested with wild oats ran 30 bushels to the acre on a ten-acre plot treated with Avadex. According to the farm operator, untreated check plots right alongside "would not have been worth harvesting."

Avadex is a product of Monsanto and is available through Green Cross Products and the National Grain Company Limited, as distributors.

*Trademark of Monsanto Chemical Company

What's Happening

INTERIM EGG PAYMENT

The Agricultural Stabilization Board will make an interim payment to producers for eggs marketed January 1 to March 31, the second quarter of the egg marketing year, equal to the amount by which the national average price per dozen Canada Grade A Large eggs is lower than the prescribed price. For this 3-month period the prescribed price will be 33 cents a dozen Grade A Large. The deficiency payment is limited to a total of 1,000 dozen Grade A Large eggs for any one producer.

No interim payment was made for the first quarter (October 1 to December 31, 1959) because the national average price received by producers was only a fraction of a cent per dozen below the prescribed price.

Any interim deficiency payment will be included in the calculation of any deficiency payment that may be payable for the 12 months ending September 30.

CREDIT CORPORATION

A 10-man advisory committee for the new Farm Credit Corporation has been announced by Agriculture Minister Douglas Harkness, as follows: James Johnson, N.S.; G. A. Shousboe, N.B.; Cyril Dahms, P.Q.; Clement Vincent, P.Q.; Gordon Greer, Ont.; A. W. Baker, Ont.; James Patterson, Man.; M. W. Perry, Sask.; James M. Bentley, Alta.; and Charles Walls, B.C.

NEW MILK MARKETING ADVISED FOR ONTARIO

Ontario's milk producers could gain much stronger bargaining power if they adopted the proposed marketing system, said Gordon Greer, member of the Milk Industry Board and president of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture, at the annual meeting of the Ontario Whole Milk League.

"Don't call the new plan, pooling," he added. "You can't pool milk. You must have grade A milk and grade B milk, with a blended price for each grade."

Mr. Greer suggested that the addi-

tional bargaining power could help the formula price, and bring about a better secondary price.

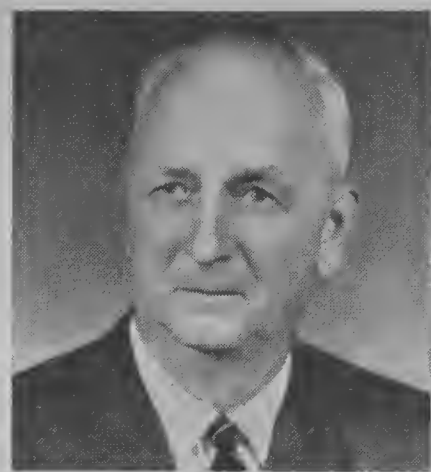
He said that producers face the threat of multi-milk, sterile milk, and licensing areas, and he warned fluid producers that kick backs, extra trucking charges, advertising—any or all of these could break their price or their control of the market.

Under the proposed marketing scheme, he said milk could be channeled to the source of the highest price and demand. Duplication of trucking could be eliminated, and the savings in trucking could be terrific. Quota problems could be solved, along with producer-distributor problems. Plants could be owned and operated to take care of surplus milk.

LONG-TERM LIVESTOCK PROSPECTS GOOD

The general long-term outlook for livestock is very promising, Frank Baker of the Meat Packers Council said at Saskatchewan's Farm and Home Week last month. Reliable estimates expect the Canadian population to reach 21.25 million by 1965, and 29 million by 1980—all with very much higher incomes than at present.

"If our people continue to eat meats at their present rate," said Mr. Baker, "the Canadian hog kill should be at least 10.1 million by 1965, and over 16 million by 1980. Similarly, we will need to use 4.25 million head of cattle by 1980. Just compare these forecast figures with the kill of under 9 million pigs and 1.75 million cattle last year.



(Gilbert A. Milne photo)
Frank M. Baker retired this month as the director of field services of the Meat Packers' Council in Western Canada, after 35 years with the Council.

"In the United States the population is presently growing at the rate of 3.5 million per year. At the average meat consumption rate of the last 7 years, feeding this increase means an extra 600,000 head of cattle and about 1,750,000 hogs each year over the previous year's kill. Unless our farmers and stockmen accept the challenge to provide this meat, we could see a major part of it supplied by European, South American and other countries.

"For these reasons," Mr. Baker went on, "the long-range prospects look very promising to me for those producers who will stay with the game and really study their business. As our stockmen take advantage of technological advances they will probably be able to market more and more livestock at a continually reducing cost per unit.

"But you as meat producers, should also be meat boosters at every opportunity. Today, the average housewife pretty well accepts the higher prices (Please turn to page 73)

What Farm Organizations Are Doing

MFA ASKS AID FOR YOUNG FARMERS

In its annual submission to the provincial government, the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture asked that additional credit be provided for young farmers, and the basis for such loans include their ability, education, and experience and available security. It also asked for loans to young farmers on short notice in special cases.

The brief also urged research, preferably in co-operation with the Federal Government, by the University of Manitoba, into the sociological and economic forces at work in rural Manitoba.

It also recommended vocational training and financial assistance to farmers desirous of going into other occupations. To supplement such a program the MFA suggested a Land Purchase program designed to buy land from farmers on marginal or sub-marginal land or those who voluntarily leave the land.

The federation also asked for government support of a library, school

and related activities. It saw a need for "stricter censorship to raise the standard of movies, TV and radio shows." A program to advise rural students in Grades 8 to 12 on the professions open to them and the academic requirements for those professions was also mooted.

OFU PRESIDENT CHALLENGES FARMERS

Opponents of the present deficiency payment program for eggs and hogs are apparently hoping to discredit the plan before it has received a fair trial, according to Gordon Hill, president of the Ontario Farm Union.

Mr. Hill said that "governments must provide an opportunity for farmers to share equally in the national income but should not be expected to provide a guaranteed market for unlimited production." Farmers, he suggested, must learn to market as efficiently as they produce, follow their product through to the consumer if necessary, and expect price supports only if they are unable to get realistic prices through their own efforts.

(Please turn to page 74)



(DVA photo)
Robert Pawley, VLA superintendent at London, Ont., has been appointed the Director of the Veterans' Land Act in succession to Brig. T. J. Rutherford.

GUIDEPOSTS

UP-TO-DATE FARM MARKET FORECASTS

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK is not sparkling this year, but free-spending consumers will inject some glitter. Apart from perennial surpluses like wheat, commodities will be more in line with demand. No substantial payments are likely from the Federal Government.

OAT BINS will be pretty well empty by mid-summer. However, with good moisture reserves, about the same acreage as last season's should fill them up again.

BARLEY ACREAGE INCREASE would not appear justified. Exceptionally heavy U.S. feed grain supplies will put pressure on world markets for some time. Unless our prices are reduced, exports will remain draggy.

FLAXSEED is a good bet if you are looking for ready cash in fall, but...prices are certain to be below those of last fall unless the drought and bad weather is repeated. Plantings as large as last year's will likely supply the markets.

RAPESEED OUTLOOK for export markets is quite bright, but prices will be lower. If you contract try a pooling arrangement. Also experiment with fertilizer to see if higher yields will offset lower prices.

SUNFLOWERS are a crop growers in southern Alberta should look into. Yields there during the past two seasons have been very promising and prices reasonable.

HOG PRODUCTION is on the skids, after a dramatic rise last year, with spring farrowings expected to be down 16 per cent from last year's. Don't abandon the enterprise too quickly.

POTATO ACREAGE INCREASES are not likely to pay dividends. The present crop was a nice size for markets to absorb, but prices drop quickly with increased supplies.

DURUM WHEAT supplies are still large despite low acreage and good markets last year. You will likely need to store a lot of this crop on the farm for some time.

EGG PRICES may bounce back this fall. Producers are now culling heavily and cutting back on replacements. To take the sting out of low prices deficiency payments will likely be made on this quarter's production instead of on an annual base.

TURKEY PRICES could be steadier and possibly a little stronger this year. Stocks were cleaned out nicely over the holiday season. Consumer demand is strong but competition from other meats will be keen.

WITH EXCESSIVE WORLD BREAD GRAIN supplies, we will be lucky to sell any more than last year. Marketings will average about 16 bushels per acre of wheat—almost enough to clear an average crop. Production above this will have to be used or stored on the farm.

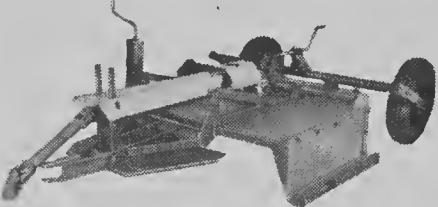
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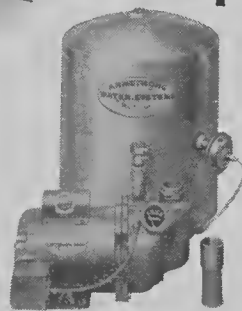


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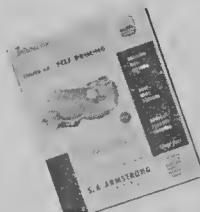


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59-1

Margarine Report Favors Factory Coloring

by RALPH HEDLIN

MANITOBA this year will achieve the distinction — or earn the discredit, depending upon the individual's point of view—of becoming the third province in Canada to permit the addition of yellow coloring to margarine at the point of manufacture. There seems to be no doubt of this.

From the national agricultural point of view this may be regrettable. It will represent the first break in the solid anti-color front that has stretched from the eastern boundary of British Columbia to the Atlantic seaboard. It could have the effect of strengthening the pressure of margarine manufacturers elsewhere in Canada.

This is likely inevitable, in any case. In Canada only British Columbia and Newfoundland permit the addition of color at the point of manufacture (Quebec and Prince Edward Island still ban the sale of margarine) while in the United States only Wisconsin and Minnesota prohibit the addition of color. It has always been probable that, in the long run, Canada would follow the liberalizing trend in the U.S.

FOR a decade resolutions have annually come before the Manitoba legislature proposing that the coloring of margarine be permitted. After extended city-versus-country wrangles it has regularly been voted down, with an occasional city member supporting the ban and an occasional country member supporting the coloring. But, on balance over the years, it has been a source of discord between rural and urban Manitoba.

The most recent resolution urging the permitting of the addition of coloring appeared before the legislature a year ago and was amended to permit the naming of a commission to determine the social and economic effects on producers and consumers of coloring. In other words, would the addition of coloring greatly increase the consumption of margarine to the detriment of the cream shipper.

W. J. Waines, an able economist at the University of Manitoba, was named as a one-man Commission. After what appears to be an almost casual saunter through the field of economic causes and effects, Mr. Waines concludes that the difference in price between butter and margarine is the main factor determining which spread people buy. He considers that the addition of color will have very little impact on total sales of butter while permitting the margarine user to enjoy a somewhat more palatable product. He recommends that coloring at the factory be permitted.

* There is evidence to support the suggestion that coloring does not

markedly affect consumption. Minnesota does not permit coloring while all the other states (with the exception of Wisconsin) permit coloring, yet the annual consumption in Minnesota is only one pound below the national average. Waines reports that in British Columbia average per capita consumption has actually declined every year since the addition of color was first permitted in 1952.

He concludes, with apparent justification, that coloring of margarine at the factory will not markedly effect the economic position of the cream shipper.

The Manitoba Government appointed a one-man commission last year to inquire into the question of colored margarine. The commission's report was published in January. Its main conclusions, some of its faults, and its implications for Canadian agriculture are discussed here.

THE whole debate is, in fact, over a relatively small proportion of the total production in the province. The hard fact is that Manitoba is no longer an agricultural province. Prior to World War II about 40 per cent of the net value of production in Manitoba was from the province's farms, and today this has shrunk to about 20 per cent. The post-war industrial surge in Manitoba has resulted in the province becoming basically commercial and industrial.

Of the agricultural income only about one-tenth is earned by dairy production and about one seventeenth

is produced by the butter segment of the dairy industry. Butter production accounts for about 1 per cent of the net value of production in Manitoba and, of course, only part of this goes to the man who milks the cows.

On the "social" part of the terms of reference of the Commission this made inevitable the conclusion that the social advantage lay with coloring. In a vote in urban areas in the province a few years ago an enormous majority of those voted favored coloring and, indeed, many non-dairy farmers use the product and speak in favor of factory coloring.

THE social argument is clear cut and unassailable. The same is not true, at least to the same degree, of the economic argument. But even the economic argument must pay some attention to the valid question as to whether a minority economic group can properly deny, through restrictive legislation, the desire of an enormous majority for yellow coloring in their margarine.

Unanswered questions persist on the economic side. The Waines Report suggests that the addition of coloring to margarine will not greatly influence sales and consumption but, unfortunately, no statistical evidence has been included in the report. It suggests that relative price is the prime factor determining the share of the market captured by colored margarine and by butter, but again the assertion is unproven.

The Report does not imply that these assertions could not be proven—it merely fails to prove them and does not really make the attempt. To this extent it is incomplete on one of the most vital subjects that it should have considered.

Sweeping Changes For Dairy Farmers

THE country's major dairy farmers' organizations came in for some painful self-analysis in the past 6 months. And as a result, a revitalized organization providing more aggressive, forward-thinking leadership in matters of dairy policy should soon emerge.

The Dairy Farmers of Canada has made history by developing the only nation-wide farmer-financed advertising campaign in the country during the past decade. But the board of directors, fearful that the organization was not meeting the challenge of a changing industry in its day-to-day operations, named a planning committee last July. This was chaired by

Ontario dairy farmer George McLaughlin, and was instructed to carry out a diagnosis and make recommendations.

The report was completed in time for the annual meeting in Toronto in January, and was accepted and adopted by the directors, and later by members in open meeting. The first of its recommendations should be implemented within months.

AFTER paying tribute to the work of the dedicated people who have guided the organization over the years, the committee suggested that the time was overdue for some sweeping changes.

(Please turn to page 75)



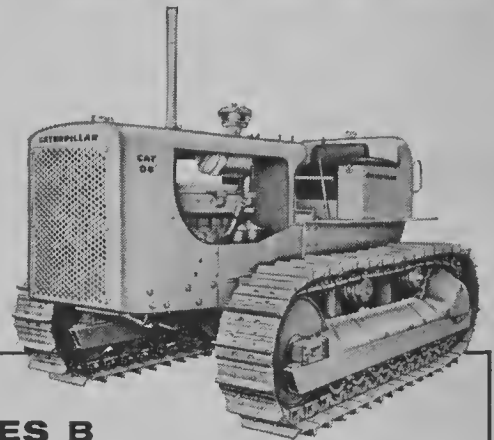
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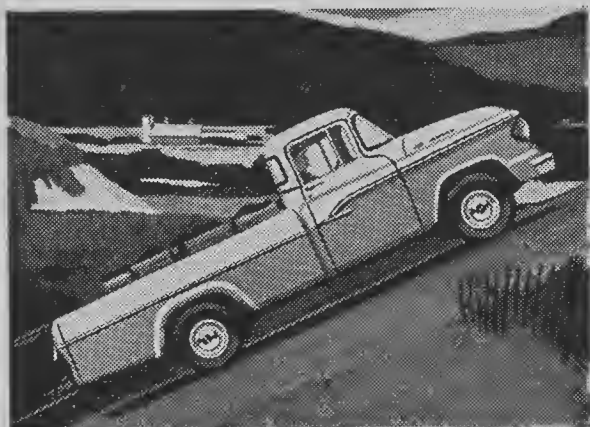
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Dairy Farm for Three

*Three can't live as cheaply as one,
so Ralph Haight and his sons
have modernized their set-up to meet their needs*

by **RICHARD COBB**

WHEN Ralph Haight's dairy barn burned down a couple of years ago, he was at a time of life when it was natural to pause and wonder whether to go to the trouble of starting again. But any doubts he may have had were removed by his sons, Murray and Alan. They had decided to stay with farming and particularly with dairy cattle.

The next step was to expand their business at Floral, Sask., to meet the needs of the three of them. They had agreed that the sons should buy shares in the livestock and machinery for a start. There would be a three-way split of income and expenses. To make it a going concern, they designed a dairy barn that would house more cattle, and equipped it with pipeline milking and a bulk tank.

They had managed to find a vacant barn nearby, where they could stable and milk their herd for 3 months. Meanwhile, only 10 days after the fire, they started work on the new barn, and with the generous help of friends and neighbors, wasted no time in building it.

The barn is L-shaped, with a main section of 120 ft. by 36 ft., for 54 cows. The cows are in two lines, facing inward to a central alley for easy feeding. Half of them are in stalls with chains snapped onto neck straps, so they can lie down with more comfort. The other half are in stanchions, which are especially suitable for accustoming heifers to milking.

The shorter section of the L is 52 ft. by 28 ft. This has steel box stalls down one side, 2 as maternity pens and 3 for bulls. Facing these are 10 calf stalls (5 ft. by 9 ft. each) which housed 25 young calves last fall.

A feature that impresses many visitors is the freshness of the air in the barn, even in winter. Ralph says the reason is that they built a warm barn that could be ventilated efficiently. The walls, starting from the outside, consist of veneer on studs, then paper, 10" tongue-and-groove vertical siding, waxed paper, rock wool batts, and finally a veneer lined up on the inside. The ventilation is provided by four 16" fans working off a thermostat to keep an even 45° temperature in winter, and there are 12 wall vents set on opposite sides to the fans.

The 1½" Pyrex pipeline runs 290 ft. along the two lines of stalls in the main section and into

the bulk cooler in the milk room. It is a 5,000-lb. cooler with a paddle-type agitator synchronized with a thermostat that cools milk to 34° in 15 to 20 minutes and keeps it there. A vacuum pulls the milk through the pipeline. An automatic washer cleanses the tank with detergent, and does the same for the pipeline and milking units. If nobody is around when he empties the tank, the milk truck operator rinses the inside of the tank with a hose, but the full cleaning routine is carried out as soon as possible.

DURING milking, Murray and Alan can handle two milking units each. Without the pipeline, a third man would be needed to carry the milk to the cooler. So they have eliminated extra help and some heavy lifting. Other advantages of the bulk system are that milk quality has been excellent and the bacteria count has been low in every test. They have cut out the cost of replacing cans, and the trucking charge is only 25¢ per 100 lb. bulk, instead of 25¢ per can (80 lb.)—a saving of 25 per cent. The truck from the Dairy and Poultry Pool calls on alternate days and takes up to two tons of milk.

Feeding is also simplified since they rebuilt. There is an oat roller in the main section of the barn, which processes grain at the rate of 90 bushels per hour directly from a 600-bushel bin upstairs. The grain is then discharged into a cart and wheeled down the central alley to feed all the cows in about 5 minutes.

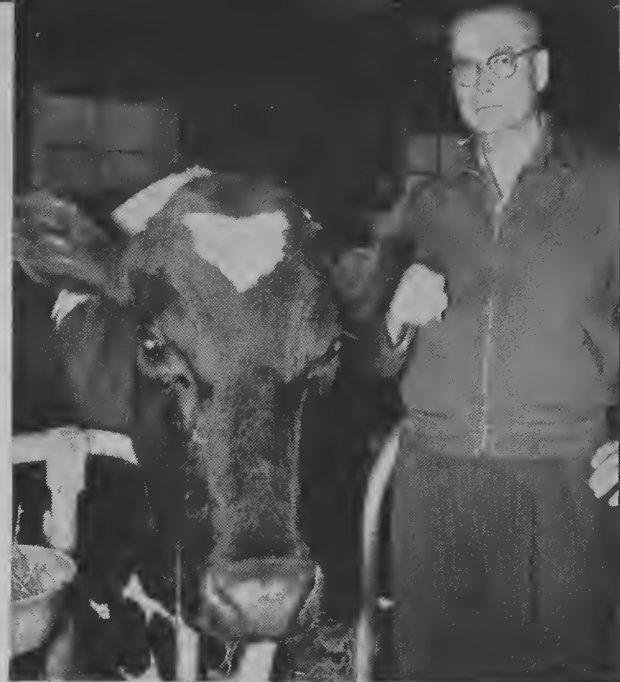
Usually, the farm has produced all the feed, but drought and hail in the past couple of years have compelled them to buy some. They brought in 250 tons of alfalfa hay in 1959 from the Carrot River district, where conservation programs have resulted in a surplus of hay. Although this was an emergency measure, it looks as if it may become a permanent source of feed for the Haight farm, as well as others in the district.

THE Haight's have 1,120 acres, using 150 acres to pasture the dairy herd and 50 acres for the young cattle. Brome and alfalfa are the main forage crops, but they use oats as green feed, too. They also grow some wheat and ship it to the elevator.

Last fall they were milking 45 Holsteins out of a total of 62 milking females. Their next step will be to milk 50 cows right through the winter, and perhaps a few less in summer, so they can take advantage of the greater need and better prices in winter. This would give them a daily production of at least a ton of milk a day at all times.

Ralph and his sons have had a consistently good record in the show ring since he started showing in 1948. They built a new home 6 years ago and set up a large trophy cupboard, which is now filled with cups and other awards. It also contains true-type models of male and female Holsteins, serving as reminders of their ambition to build a herd as near as they can to true type. To further this goal they select bulls with the help of the provincial department of agriculture, and sometimes use artificial insemination to bring in new blood. Quite a number of bulls are sold each year, and recently they have taken to raising about a dozen Holstein steers annually.

Ralph Haight was a grain farmer up until 1937, which was (Please turn to page 22)



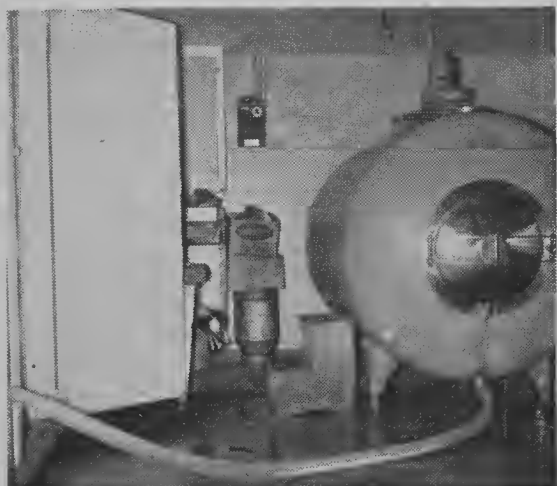
[Guide photos]
Ralph with a cow that gave 12,053 lb. in third year despite an operation for hardware disease.



Murray puts filter in milk unit hose, part of a routine to keep the milking system in shape.



Alan goes to work with clippers on the flanks, tails and udders when cows come in for the winter.



A pipe carries milk from tank to truck through aperture in wall, so the door can be kept shut.



Lloyd Smith

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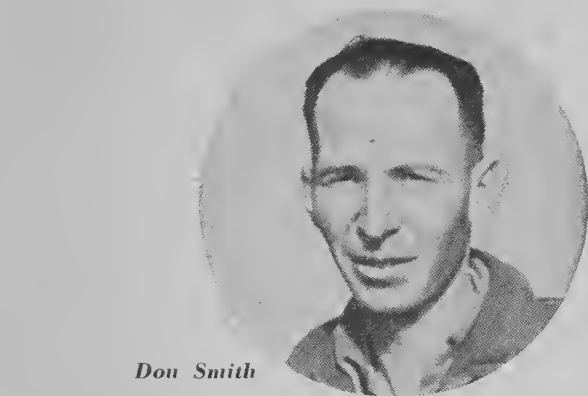
Neale Smith

They Build

Them Better

The Smiths have cut labor and farm costs with a welding torch

by **CLIFF FAULKNER**



Don Smith

WINTER on the farm is do-it-yourself time. Across Canada, farmers are busy in their workshops welding, banging or riveting bits of metal to make good machines just a little better. When it comes to modifying factory-made equipment, the Smiths of Crossfield, Alta., are right up there in front. Just about every machine they own has been strengthened or altered in some way to make it safer or more efficient. They've even made a few new ones to meet their own particular needs.

In case you're wondering why the machinery makers don't do these things in the first place to save the farmer a lot of bother, it's not quite that simple. Conditions often vary widely from place to place. Often only the individual farmer knows what special modifications he needs in a machine. Many improvements that can be made cheaply from farm scrap piles would boost prices away up if factory produced. On the other hand, Lloyd Smith and his two mechanically minded sons, Don and Neale, have made some simple improvements which greatly increase that all-important

safety factor. Companies making farm machines might well consider taking a long look at some of these.

ONE has to do with overhead loader-stackers—a piece of equipment that has taken a lot of drudgery out of farming. When the Smiths found the V-iron frame swayed with a heavy load in the hay basket, they reinforced it by welding extra angle iron on top of the "V," making the frame supports tubular. On a second machine, a flat piece of metal was welded across the "V" to form triangular tube construction. Further strength was obtained by welding a flat strip across the rear bar of the frame.

Another point receiving attention was the two bolts which attach this frame to uprights at the rear of the tractor. Hearing that these sometimes sheer off when worn, bringing the frame crashing down around the operator, the Smiths double-locked each bolt against its upright with a short heavy strip of metal. If a bolt snaps now, the frame only falls a fraction of an inch to a slot cut in the reinforcing metal.

When handling hay or straw with a front end loader on windy days, the operator generally finds he spends more time clearing his tractor's radiator grill than anything else. If he doesn't clean the grill the engine heats up, and he has to stop until it cools off.

The Smiths got around this by installing a second radiator at the rear of the tractor. They used a discarded truck unit, complete with fan, and hooked it into the regular cooling system with lead pipe. Now, they move steadily along with a big load up front and have no work stoppages at all.

LLOYD SMITH raises and feeds commercial beef cattle in a 50-50 partnership with his son, Neale. The elder son, Don, raises hogs and cattle on a 960-acre farm of his own about half a mile west of the home place. During peak periods, however, the three Smiths find it more efficient to pool their labor and machinery. Counting both farms, they have a total of 4½ sections, 400 acres of which is cultivated. The rest is native hay and grazing land.

They believe in keeping a year's supply of feed grain and hay on hand. Most of this feed is stored indoors. On the home farm, there's a hay shed 84 ft. long, 32 ft. wide and 30 ft. high with a capacity of 8,000 bales. Chopped hay is stored in an Alaska quonset hut (U.S. Army). This is trucked in, dumped alongside the hut and blown in with a big suction blower.

On his own farm, Don has just built a large forage shed for both chopped and baled hay. This has a pair of wide doors in the center so an overhead loader can be driven in. Hay is pulled down onto the tines with a swing hook, and the load driven away to the feedlot. The accent on both farms is to cutting down on labor.

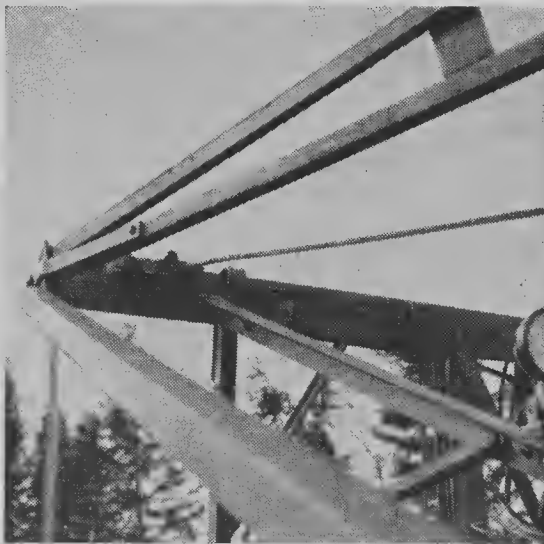
One real labor saver is a straw bunching rig installed at the rear of each of the two combines. When the straw reaches a certain weight, a tripping device dumps a neat stack on the ground. These are easily picked up later with a front end loader.

The nerve center of the Smith Farm is the well-equipped machine shop. Just about every type of engine repair—including bearing and ring jobs—can be done there. This saves both time and

SAFER AND STRONGER OVERHEAD LOADERS



A piece of strap steel protects the bolts holding overhead loader frame from shearing off and dropping frame down on top of the operator.



Outer frame has been strengthened by welding other pieces of angle iron on to make a square tube. These "tubes" are seen above and to left.

money because a machine can be put back into service much quicker than if it had to be hauled to town. When not repairing machines, the Smiths are either working on gadgets to improve them or building new ones.

When they found a manure spreader had to be run at three-quarter load because its airplane-type wheels wouldn't stand up, they replaced the under-carriage with an old truck axle. The big, heavy-duty truck tires last twice as long as the others, and the spreader can now carry a bumper load.

New equipment turned out includes a fence post drill (built on an old tractor), and a king-sized grain auger. Made from spare parts, the auger has a small air-cooled gas engine located on the underside near the wheels. This is made so it can be hooked up to the axle to assist in moving the auger around. Another handy device built in the shop is a mobile compressor to pump up the tires of the farm's many machines.

ON his own farm, Don Smith has taken an old Ford V-8 chassis (plus engine) and made a mobile welding outfit. This unit has a big generator which can be switched over to produce alternating current to run the whole farm if the power should fail. Finding that drive belts on his grain auger wore out too fast, Don rigged the machine to operate by a long drive shaft. He has also strengthened a boom sprayer's frame with strap iron, and hinged up the boom carriage so the sprayer can be dragged through narrow gates.

The Smiths have a long farming tradition behind them. Raised on a mixed farm in Ontario, Lloyd came west as a youngster and started farming near Beiseker, Alta. To prepare themselves for a changing agriculture, the boys have taken special courses, with the emphasis on mechanics. Neale is a graduate of the Olds School of Agriculture. Don learned welding and machinery at the Calgary Institute of Technology.

Like their father, they're "always looking for ideas to cut down the burden of farm work." V

A SECOND COOLING SYSTEM



When handling hay with the loader on windy days, the Smiths found radiator became clogged. Valuable time had to be spent in clearing it.



To overcome this delay they rigged up this second radiator at the rear. It is connected to the regular cooling system with lead pipe and stays cleaner.

Improved Manure Spreader

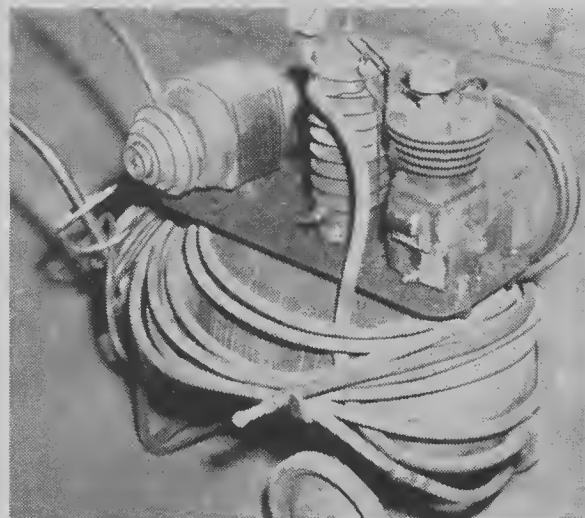
This was done by replacing chassis with old truck axle and wheels.



EQUIPMENT THE SMITHS MADE AT HOME

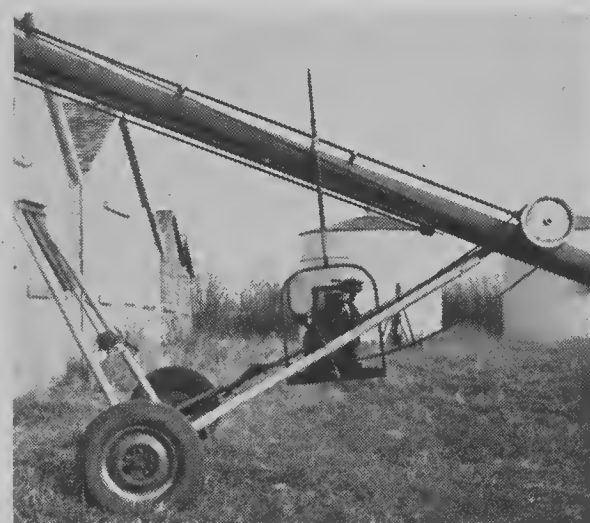
King-Sized Auger

Engine drives auger. Also assists in moving it by connection to axle wheel.



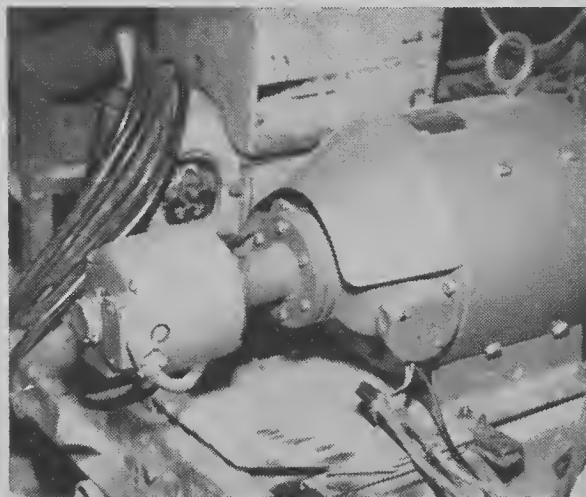
Mobile Compressor

This is used for pumping up tires on farm equipment and machines.



Mobile Welder

The big generator can also run the whole farm if public power fails.



Straw Buncher

At a certain weight, tripping device drops neat stack on the ground.





MEETING HIGHLIGHTS

- ✓ **Price Stabilization.** Favored support prices in the market place at non-incentive levels. Firmly opposed deficiency payments as applied to eggs and hogs.
- ✓ **Western Grains.** Continued demands for deficiency payments on wheat, oats and barley; a 2-price system for wheat; and, subsidies on storage costs, flour exports, and to offset premium on Canadian dollar.
- ✓ **Land Purchase and Farm Rehabilitation.** Requested new government programs in these fields to facilitate needed agricultural adjustments.
- ✓ **Foreign Aid and Trade.** Agreed to ask Government to intensify its efforts by adopting an 8-point program dealing with surplus disposal, a world food bank, and measures to facilitate farm exports.
- ✓ **Transportation.** Urged the inquiry by the Royal Commission on Transportation be widened to include all major railway problems, rather than just the Crow's Nest Pass rates.
- ✓ **Research.** Recommended more government appropriations for university conducted research into farm marketing, and into the economic and sociological forces at work in rural areas.

SOLUTIONS to Canada's farm problem continue to be difficult and elusive. Notwithstanding, the true nature of the problem is becoming much better understood. Drawing upon ever-widening experience with farm policy, farm leaders from across the nation are more determined than ever to find the ways and means of closing the gap between farm and non-farm income.

Their goal is to obtain a higher standard of living and a more equitable share in Canadian prosperity for farm people. They propose to work toward this end by the further development of both producer self-help and government programs. But, while they made it clear that farmers need government help to overcome their sub-standard position, they were not prepared to accept government control of their industry.

These were the overriding impressions gained at this year's annual meeting of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, held in Toronto, January 26-28.

PRESIDENT HANNAM

WHY is it difficult to find solutions to the farm problem? Dr. H. H. Hannam discussed this question at some length in his presidential address to the opening session of the meeting. He gave these reasons for the lack of any quick and easy answer to the farm problem:

- Technological improvements, particularly in the highly developed countries such as Canada, have resulted in marked increases in farm productivity, and the accumulation of supplies of farm products in excess of what domestic and export markets can absorb. Oversupply has exerted a downward pressure on farm prices during a period when farm costs have been rising.

- Some farm programs which appear at first to be a good answer on a national basis later turn out to be inadequate in the long run, either because they induce producers to overexpand production, or because they fail by creating obstacles to trade in farm products. Either singly or together, these results obviously leave the farm industry worse off instead of better.

- World trade in farm products continues to lag behind world trade in industrial and other non-farm products.

- Huge food surpluses of some farm products continue to overhang world markets at a time when a large percentage of the world's population remains undernourished. There is no immediate prospect of an international food program which would move food supplies from areas of excess production to areas of need.

Dr. Hannam went on to point out that he did not think the farm problem arises entirely within agriculture, or that any one farm program is likely to solve all of agriculture's difficulties. He firmly believed that policies and practices carried out by industry and labor, and general policies of governments, played no small part in determining



[Guide photos]
H. H. Hannam, CFA president, urged producers to strengthen their influence on farm economy.

by **LORNE HURD**

how returns from farming compared with returns in other occupations.

What was needed to meet the farm problem, Dr. Hannam said, was a combination and co-ordination of sound farm programs which involved improving old ones and adding new ones. Nor would these likely be an adequate or complete answer without more fundamental reforms in the economic and political fields, and in international as well as national affairs.

If this is correct, what then can farmers do about it? Dr. Hannam concluded that the best single recommendation he could make was for producers to design and carry out programs which will enable them to move into majority control of the farm economy. This action will include effective farm organization, effective commodity organization, orderly marketing (both voluntary and regulated), efficient co-operative business of all kinds, and, finally, programs involving the partnership of governments. As producers move in and strengthen their measure of influence over the farm economy, Dr. Hannam felt, they would then be in a better position to help shape and effect reforms in economic and political affairs. (Please turn to page 77)

Eastern and Western delegates mingle freely at the convention. Here J. M. Bentley, Alta. (l.) and T. G. Bobier, Sask. (r.) discuss the proceedings with Wm. Tilden, an Ontario spokesman.



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Through Field and Wood

by CLARENCE TILLENIUS—No. 17



THE snow-covered haystack stands alone in the center of a wide brush-ringed meadow. High on the sloping shoulder is a gray lump which—but for the color—could be an exposed wisp of hay.

A vagrant breeze sends a ripple of fur over the odd shape, revealing an animal curled up in slumber. Nose tucked into furry brush, fur fluffed out to hold the heat, he looks completely unmindful, dead to the world.

Not so. On a closer look, the watchful cunning gleam under the slitted eyelids tells that the owner is not asleep, only relaxing as all wild animals prudently do whenever there is momentary respite from danger.

The coyote must make his way in a world filled with peril. His very actions in the field seem to reflect his consciousness of this. Slinking through the weeds, sidling along below a ridge crest, his every motion betrays his sharp awareness that man's hand is always against him.

But these haystacks that stand out so starkly in the flat landscape—surely they are thrones too exposed for so retiring a nature as the coyote's? The top of a snow-covered stack, visible at half a mile above the brush, must surely be of all places the one a coyote should avoid. The coyote is undoubtedly aware of this, but in his canny way has weighed the chances and used them to his advantage. He knows what he is doing, as anyone

can discover for himself by climbing up on a stack where coyotes have been.

What wide vistas now meet the eye! For miles over the plains and brushy sloughs nothing can stir without drawing the concentrated stare of those knowing yellow eyes. Snow bunting, meadow mouse, jack rabbit, sharptail or deer, every movement is marked down and considered.

Even against man and the far-killing rifle, the haystack lends itself to coyote strategy. When his enemy comes into view, the coyote does not rush off in panic. Craftily he plots the direction from which danger is most to be expected and the possible avenues of escape.

At first he may simply slip around to the other side of the stack, nothing but the pricked ears and wary eyes showing over the top. If he thinks he was not seen, and the man does not come directly toward the stack, he may remain where he is, and even settle down for another nap.

But let the man turn toward the stack. Like a flash the gray shape slips down on the opposite side. Keeping the stack between himself and the hunter, he speeds away in the effortless, slinking coyote lope. This looks such an easy, careless gait that one can hardly believe how swiftly the coyote becomes only a yellow dot in the distance.

Continued from page 13

DAIRY FARM

a disastrous year in Saskatchewan. The 1,100 acres he seeded were hit by drought and he was unable to thresh a single bushel. So he decided to make a switch and went on to become a leader in the dairy industry. He is a past president of the Saskatchewan Dairy Association, and has been a Saskatchewan director of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association for the past 9 years. He was formerly a director of the Dairy and Poultry Pool.

Ralph and his charming wife have

raised a family of 2 sons and 6 daughters, including 3 sets of twins. Both had a hand in interesting their children in dairying. It was always a family farm in the true sense. The daughters as well as the sons helped with the milking and raising chickens, and were active in 4-H work. They recall with pride that "all the children were very good on the end of a rope when taking cattle into the ring."

Ralph looks on the type of partnership he has with Murray and Alan, which will be formalized by a lawyer, as almost the only way that young people can get started in farming nowadays. It also solves the problem of hired help without keeping his sons down at the hired help level.



*Farmers looking for
a high-income
specialty crop
might consider this*



[Guide photos]
Dave Bowlby gets strong, growthy lambs from his North Country Cheviot ram.

What About Hothouse Lambs?

by DON BARON

HAVE you sold any livestock at a dollar a pound carcass weight recently? Dave and Don Bowlby have. From their 100-ewe flock (it numbers slightly less than this temporarily, for the boys have been going to school) they have been getting 170 to 180 per cent lamb crops. They rush the lambs to market within 2 months of birth and cash in on a specialty market at Easter that brings top prices of about \$1 per lb. (\$20 per lamb).

About half of their lamb crop is ready in time, but even those that don't make it, are finished quickly and still bring respectable prices of 70 cents or more. No wonder these brothers, who farm at Aylesford, N.S., intend to build their flock to 250 ewes.

The Bowlbys are among the very few Canadian sheepmen who have caught onto this remunerative business. A few other Maritime sheepmen are following a similar program. One of Ontario's biggest sheepmen, Dick White at Meaford, finished a couple of hundred lambs for that trade last year, while a few others are trying it in a smaller way.

Sheep buyer Martin Morgan of Swift Canadian Co. calls it a specialized business that could well be developed by farmers right across Canada. He says that in California and Colorado, "hothouse" lamb production is a thriving business. He adds— "There's money to be made in it in Canada, too."

THERE are various markets for the lambs. Some Canadians who immigrated, or whose ancestors came from countries in the south of Europe like Italy or Greece, have religious celebrations at Easter in which the banquet meal is built around small lambs. These lambs are dressed like small pigs, with the head on and an apple in the mouth. Small carcasses of 18 or 20 lb. are required.

Canadians of English and French ancestry like fresh spring lamb too. And even after Easter, there is a period of 6 weeks or so when fresh spring lamb is in demand at high

prices. Carcasses of 35 to 40 lb. may sell at prices ranging from 50 to 65 cents during this period, says Morgan.

Despite the big inroads being made into the Canadian lamb market by frozen New Zealand and Australian products, Morgan adds that price supports aren't needed at that time of year. Price isn't the deciding factor. It's a problem to get the volume to sell.

He says that some of the big chain stores have two or three sales in the spring, featuring this fresh spring lamb. One chain might take 3,000 lambs at a crack. They have to have volume. That gives the Canadian producer his big opportunity. The needed volume isn't produced in Canada. Orders are rounded out with lambs imported from the U.S.A.

LIKE any specialized business, hothouse lamb production is a tricky one. Ewes must lamb early enough to hit the early market prices. They must have a high lambing percentage, because individual lambs are sold at light weights.

The Bowlby ewe flock consists of Leicester, Cheviot, and Dorset bloodlines. Dave would like to see some Suffolk ewes as well. His new ram is a North Country Cheviot. By the time the first frost strikes in the fall, and breeding season begins, the ewes are fat and vigorous from running most of the summer on lush grass without

nursing their lambs. They come in heat quickly, and in 1958 his 70 ewes gave a 180 per cent lamb crop.

Lambing begins about the first of February, so it calls for extra care. The old farm buildings are used, and the ewes are put into small pens about 5 feet square when they lamb. Heat lamps hang overhead to warm the new lambs. In about 36 hours, the lambs should have their first few feeds, be well on their feet and sturdy enough to vacate the pens. Then, they go into larger ones with other ewes that have already lambed.

Now, it's a rush to grow the lambs quickly to hit the early market. Ewes have been fed some grain previous to lambing, and this program is continued. To further stimulate milk flow, the ewes are offered alfalfa.

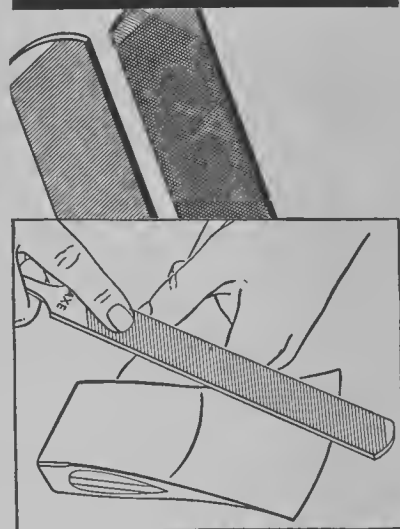
A creep is available to the lambs, and at from 10 days to 3 weeks, the lambs begin to nibble. They get alfalfa too. A 40-watt bulb lights their creep feeding pen and this seems to get the lambs up and eating at night to further boost their feed intake and their growth. By 2 months of age, the lambs should be ready to dress out an 18 or 20 pound carcass.

THE Bowlby's marketing program differs from that of most sheepmen in that they slaughter their own lambs. A trucker takes them right to Halifax for delivery direct to stores. They



The Bowlby ewe flock has produced a 180 per cent lamb crop in one season.

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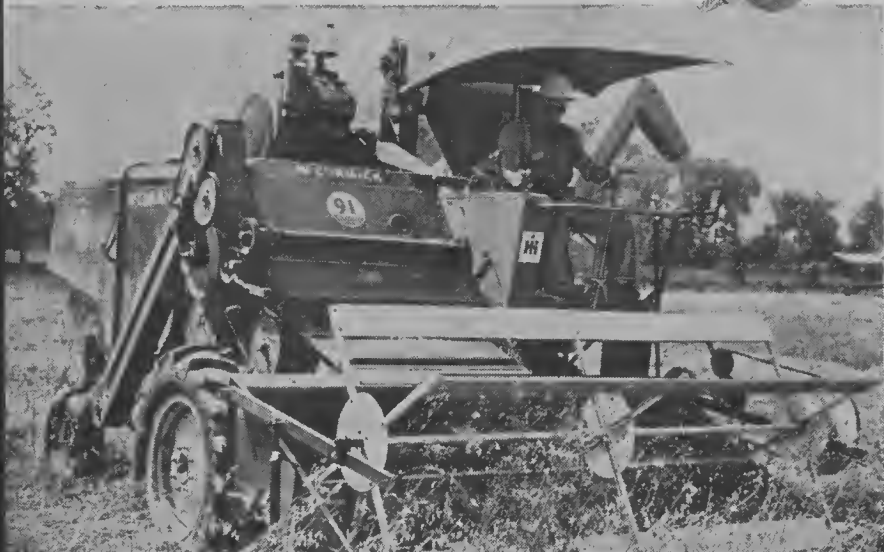
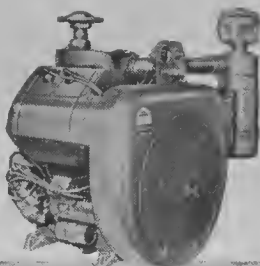


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LIVESTOCK

claim that it would still be worth their while to produce hothouse lambs, even if they were shipping to packers instead of killing their own.

Since hothouse lamb production is a force-feeding program, the rations that are used play an important part.

The pre-lambing ration for ewes in the Bowlby flock consists of oats and bran. After lambing, oilcake is added. They are fed this until the lambs are weaned.

The creep ration for the lambs consists of calf starter-grower with some whole oats and a little bran ground in with it.

Growth of lambs under this program can be surprising. Dave recalls fussing with a pair of 10-day-old lambs to start them at the creep. Once they got the taste, the lambs dug in. When they went to market, they had gained almost a pound a day from birth.

Of course, you've got to tie in other good sheep practices with this kind of a program. For instance, the Bowlbys drench the sheep for worms twice a year, and spray for ticks using the orchard sprayer. Last year, they found that the old sheep-pasture nemesis, thistles, can be completely controlled by a new herbicide.

"And don't let anyone tell you that sheep can't be kept year after year on the same land," Dave added. "Sheep have grazed this farm for 80 years, and they still thrive."

Lamb buyer Morgan adds a word of caution to anyone with an eye toward this hothouse lamb program.

"Since it's a specialty business, you've got to match up supply to demand. Be sure you let buyers know that you have some. Let them know how many you have, when they will be ready." He adds: "Try to produce enough to make it worthwhile for a buyer."

Spend Wisely On Supplements

DON'T be talked into buying unnecessary feed supplements. Dr. J. M. Bell of the University of Saskatchewan offers this advice:

The nutritional requirements of livestock are quite well known. This information is available from ag. reps, universities and colleges, and experimental farms.

Get acquainted with the feed trade. Learn about those organizations which have well-trained staffs and a high code of ethics.

Know what is needed and what is not needed as ration supplements or treatments for any particular class of stock.

Dr. Bell illustrates his point in this way. If you need a new V-belt you are not likely to be talked into taking home a new steering wheel instead, or a V-belt and enough new bolts to rebuild the machine, or a gold-braided V-belt. The same thing applies if you use a mineral supplement when it is protein that is needed, or buy a vitamin supplement containing a dozen or more ingredients just to get one or two necessary factors, or pay three times as much as you need to for a mineral supplement.

He Switched To Crossbred Hogs



[Guide photos] Yorkshire sow with one of Abe Dyck's first litters bred by a Lacombe boar.

WITH anywhere between 125 and 250 market hogs in his barn all year round, Abe Dyck decided he couldn't afford to ignore the results others were getting through crossbreeding, if he wanted to stay in this highly competitive business. Abe is not the timid type, so he went the whole way. He got rid of his Yorkshire boar and replaced it with a Lacombe.

The first crossbred litters arrived last spring and showed every sign of being an excellent, fast-growing bunch. Now he is out of straight Yorkshire breeding, he will have to buy Yorkshire replacements for his 13 sows to keep producing first-cross litters. He also bought some Landrace and Yorkshire x Landrace bred sows last year, but so far he thinks the Lacombe crosses have the edge.

Abe's sows are outside all winter, with only a small shelter for all 13 of them. They pack themselves comfortably in the shelter when they are not feeding, and seem to thrive on this treatment. One of them even had a litter in 20° below weather without any ill effects.

He restricts their chop feeding to encourage them to eat alfalfa hay. The older sows can take up to 30 per cent alfalfa. This fits in well with his program for improving cultivated land with alfalfa.—R.C.



Small shelter for wintering 13 sows, with concrete slab for feeding area.

LIVESTOCK

Scrapie Control: Report on a Baffling Disease

AT the annual meeting of the Southern Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association, sheepman W. A. Innes of Calgary asked a question about Government "scrapie" control that has always bothered a lot of producers.

"If so little is known about this disease why do you kill a whole flock just for a few sick animals? Right here in Alberta we've seen some of the finest flocks in the country destroyed when even the experts can't agree that this disease is contagious."

This time, the sheepmen assembled could expect to get an answer. Seated in the audience were two world authorities on sheep diseases: Dr. J. T. Stamp, Director of the Mordan Research Institute, Edinburgh, Scotland; and Dr. W. S. Gordon, Director of the 2,000-acre Agricultural Research Station at Compton, England. Also in attendance were Dr. Ken Wells, Canada's Veterinary Director-General, and Dr. J. L. Hourigan, Chief of the Special Diseases Section, USDA, Washington.

Explaining Canada's present policy, Dr. Wells stated: "We had to bring in a program similar to that of the United States or else lose this valuable market. Where scrapie is discovered the whole flock is destroyed. Progeny of diseased sheep that have already been sold are traced down and slaughtered. The flocks where they are found are watched by the Federal Service for 42 months. During this time a producer can still sell sheep, but all sales from the suspected flocks must be reported."

IN actual practice, putting a flock under Government surveillance generally "freezes" the flock for that period. Few stockmen will risk buying any of these animals. Although these measures may seem a bit hard on sheepmen with breeding stock to sell, the policy is already beginning to pay dividends as far as reopening closed markets is concerned. Several U.S. states that have barred imports of Canadian sheep are going to lift these restrictions, Dr. Wells reported.

Speaking for the United States Department of Agriculture, Dr. Hourigan said, "We'd like nothing better than to develop a policy which would allow us to slaughter fewer sheep. And so would our taxpayers. But we need more research information on what specific animals in any diseased flock must be destroyed. In the meantime, we can't take any chances with it."

Researchers Dr. Gordon and Dr. Stamp agreed with him. Although scrapie has been under investigation in the British Isles for 25 years, it's still very much an unknown quantity.

"We know the disease isn't caused by bacteria, for the germs pass easily through filters which will stop bacteria," said Dr. Stamp. "It has all the characteristics of a virus, yet can withstand heat and chemicals which would destroy any known virus. We found that an infected tissue extrac-

tion could still infect animals with scrapie after being boiled for 8 hours."

SCRAPIE is a chronic disease of the central nervous system. Infected sheep start out by acting like a hobo with the 7-year itch. They rub themselves continuously against posts and pens, often to a point where patches of raw flesh are exposed. In later stages, the animals develop a peculiar gait—galloping with the rear legs and trotting with the front ones. Finally,

they topple over and lie twitching on the ground until dead.

In describing the results obtained at Compton, Dr. Gordon had this to say: "We know scrapie is generally passed from parent to offspring. A ewe that has the disease is *very likely* to infect her lambs with it. Then again, of course, she might not. The germs are rarely spread by contact, but it has happened in the field so we can't entirely ignore it."

At both research institutes, a wide difference in susceptibility to scrapie was found among the various sheep breeds. When inoculated with the disease, "hill" breeds caught it more readily than "down" breeds. But it's still not possible to say any breeds are scrapie resistant. Even when researchers are trying their best to in-

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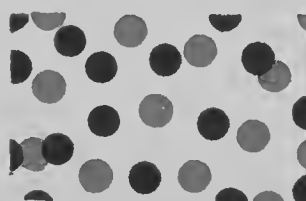


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LIVESTOCK

fect their sheep, only a few animals in a flock will come down with it.

THE disease appears to be confined to blood lines within a breed rather than to any particular breed. In Scotland, Dr. Stamp found evidence of this. Some females passed scrapie on to all their offspring. In others, the disease turned up in only a few of their lambs.

Rancher Dick Scholten of Medicine Hat asked about importing rams from Britain to get some new blood into our Canadian flocks.

"The big problem there is the long incubation period of scrapie," Dr. Wells pointed out. "Sometimes it takes 15 months for the symptoms to show. Animals brought into Canada would have to be kept in quarantine for a long time before they could be bred. Right now, the Department is studying the possibility of establishing clean flocks in this country to provide a nucleus of good breeding stock. As a matter of fact," he added, "this scrapie business has been played up too much. We've had only 16 infected flocks in a period of 15 years."

An Australian in the audience said Canadian sheepmen could get all the good breeding stock they wanted from Australia or New Zealand. Both these countries are known to be scrapie free.

"We get too much stuff from there now!" somebody shouted. Importations of frozen lamb from "Down Under" are a sore point with Canadian sheep producers.—C.V.F. ✓

Pick Up Your Baler Twine



[Guide photo]
Animals have chewed on this twine. The farmer lost 2 head from hair ball

BITS of baler twine that find their way into feedlots or animal enclosures can cause heavy livestock losses. Chewed up pieces of twine form "hair balls" in an animal's stomach, often causing the beast to sicken and die. To be on the safe side, see that twine removed from bales is collected and placed beyond reach.—C.V.F. ✓

Silage Mold

RESEARCHERS in Minnesota have been successful in eliminating silage mold, especially when hay that was rained on was baled as low moisture silage. They covered the bales with an air-tight plastic film and placed a lighted sulphur candle inside. The candle used up the oxygen that causes mold, and produced sulphur dioxide to act as a preservative. ✓

Search for Better Beef Cattle

A VAST new beef cattle improvement program—maybe the most ambitious ever attempted—has been launched by a major meat packing firm in the United States, in co-operation with ranchers and beef farmers there. Project director Dr. H. J. Hill says that progress in the next few years will be phenomenal.

"We are looking for the ideal beef carcass," he explained, speaking at Chicago, "and for the strain of animal that will produce it most efficiently." But the results of the program might go far beyond that.

In the huge search, 15,000 beef cows in the herds of co-operating beefmen were inseminated by specially selected bulls in 1959, and three times that many will be included in 1960. All were serviced artificially, Dr. Hill reported, because artificial insemination has been proven to be practical, economical and feasible on the ranch.

Progeny of the different bulls will be compared, as to their rate of gain, feed conversion efficiency and carcass quality. Once bulls are identified that sire the right kind of steers, they can be used on thousands of cows a year in the herds of co-operating beefmen. One bull could have up to 10,000 offspring a year.

Reasons for the program is that housewives want beef with less fat, but just as much flavor, juiciness and tenderness as they are getting now, according to Dr. Hill. They want to be sure they can go back and get the same quality of meat time after time. A packer might have to buy 2 or 3 steers to get one good enough to meet the specifications of a particular buyer under today's conditions. Through this program, it hopes to be able to get steers which will all dress out uniform high quality carcasses.

UNDER this program, the packing firm provides the semen and keeps the records on the herds as insemination is carried out on the ranch.

Beef producers, in turn, should benefit from getting the use of pre-potent sires and be able to upgrade their cow herds swiftly. A good cow herd, bred to top quality proven sires, should produce calf crops that will bring premium prices from any feeder in the country. It might mean a calf crop dropped in a shorter period of time—one that will be more uniform too.

Dr. Hill suggested that in this program one major challenge is to take already-completed research and to apply it. They are doing this with their performance testing and their use of artificial insemination under ranch conditions. But the program—a research program on a practical basis, he calls it—emphasizes the need for more research in the beef cattle field. He lists several needs:

- Some effective way to detect when cows are in heat. Some cows on range do not show heat symptoms, and so are missed in an artificial insemination program.

- A way to bring a group of cows into heat at one time, so a group of

calves of similar age can be produced on one ranch.

- The transplantation of fertilized ova from exceptionally good cows into other cows. "Just think of the value of a group of bulls that are full brothers and are from exceptional parentage," says Dr. Hill.

Dr. Hill said of this "Beef Cattle Improvement Research," that no one is big enough to carry it out alone. As a result, packers and ranchers have to co-operate and the entire beef industry should benefit from it.—D.R.B. ✓

Play It Safe



[O.A.C. photo]

This stairway's steep, and the heavy bag of grain could mean a tumble for the farmer. He's living dangerously.

Beating Black Scours

COOL weather encourages the eggs of diarrhea worms to hatch. This is a common cause of black scours in sheep, especially lambs. The Ontario Veterinary College reports that there can be up to 20,000 of these half-inch worms irritating a lamb's bowels at one time.

Dr. Howard Neely of OVC says dose lambs with phenothiazine at the first sign of scours in a large number of lambs. A little grain feeding might help build resistance and bring about speedier recovery. If nothing is done, lambs will suffer starvation and diarrhea. ✓



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*Some ideas from U.S.
on how pooling works*

For and Against Pools for Dairy Cows

WHAT is a cow pool? Dr. Dave Arnott, dairy scientist at the Ontario Agricultural College, says that a type of pool used in Iowa, which seems best adapted to Ontario, accepts cows under contract and performs all the services, provides the feed and sells the milk. The cow owner gives up cow management but

is still owner of the cow and is paid for his milk on the basis of a monthly DHIA weight and test. He may be expected to care for his dry cows and raise his calves.

According to Dr. Arnott, the cow pool answers four big problems:

- Farmers without bulk tanks or

money to buy them can use the pool's bulk handling systems.

- Herds that are too small for efficient production can take advantage of large-scale efficiency without the responsibility of capital expansion, extra labor or new management techniques.

- Dairy men tired of 365 days without a holiday are relieved of twice-a-day milking chores.

- Dairy processors can cut hauling costs with only one stop for milk. Some processors believe a pool also gives them better control of quantity and quality of milk.

But the pool system has drawbacks. Dr. Arnott points out that dairymen who put cows in the pool will have to pay cash for items like labor, feed and housing. In some established U.S. pools the charge for use of buildings and equipment is \$40 per cow per year. This is payable in advance in the Iowa scheme. Labor costs, veterinary fees, management fees and miscellaneous costs like bedding, sanitizers and supplies are deducted each month from the milk cheque. Furthermore, farmers can't use family labor.

It has also been found that production of some cows in the pools has slipped, in some cases from 12,000 to 9,000 pounds. Lack of attention may be one cause, as indicated by an increase in mastitis in pooled herds in Michigan. Good veterinary service has also been difficult with large numbers of cows.

Dr. Arnott passes along a judgment from Michigan: "A well-adjusted dairy farm with 60 to 80 cows produces milk about as efficiently as the estimates that can be made up for the large cow pools."

Low Test Factors Investigated

INVESTIGATING low-test milk in the Edmonton district of Alberta, Dr. J. E. Bowstead reports high barn temperatures in winter are definitely a factor. There is also a possibility that the high alkaline content of local well water lowers the test of milk. On the other hand, silage increased the butterfat test during the winter feeding period, and it was thought that the acid of the silage could offset the alkaline of well water.

Dr. Bowstead says there is a lot of evidence to indicate that the butterfat percentage of milk depends on certain fatty acids in the paunch. He considers that silage may have supplied enough acid to neutralize the alkalinity of the well water, or created conditions in the paunch more favorable to fatty acid formation, or both.



"On the farm, time rings the changes daily and every season is a growing season . . . the ripe seed quickens in the fertile earth; the young stock thrives and fattens, the children grow mature in mind and body, healthily and in step with nature . . ."

SOON HE'LL BE ON HIS OWN...



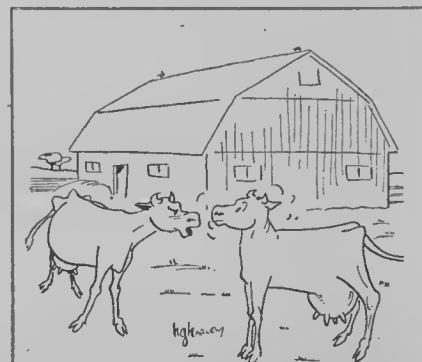
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DAIRYING

Clean Cows Are Clipped

COWS can be kept a lot cleaner in winter if their heavy coat of hair is clipped. This should have been done early in the fall, but reclipping is necessary whenever the hair has grown enough to start collecting dirt and straw.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture recommends clipping the hair from the belly and udder and even along the flanks. Three or four strokes along the backbone will help too. Some prefer to clip the whole body. ✓

Ropy Milk Prevention

ROPY milk is caused by bacteria that produce a gummy substance around themselves. The bacteria can enter the milk from water, feed, soil, manure, milking utensils or shipping cans. Low-lying pastures with water on them are another source of the bacteria.

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture offers these suggestions to prevent ropiness in milk.

1. Drain cooling tanks and wash them with double-strength sterilizing solution.
2. Use a milkstone remover on all equipment involved in handling milk.
3. Rinse all equipment with which milk comes in contact, using double-strength chlorine or other sanitizing solution.
4. Keep cows out of wet, muddy pastures and sloughs.
5. Repair or replace all cans, pails, etc., with open seams, rust, or badly dented surfaces.
6. Clean floors, walls and ceilings of barns thoroughly. ✓

Dairy Bulls Need Exercise

IF a bull calf goes short of exercise, it will tend to weaken his breeding powers and could make him completely impotent before he reaches maturity. This warning comes from J. C. Rennie of the Ontario Agricultural College, who says also that lack of exercise may mean that by the time the sire is old enough to have daughters in milk—just when his value as a herd sire can really be judged—he is useless for breeding purposes.

He suggests these five ideas:

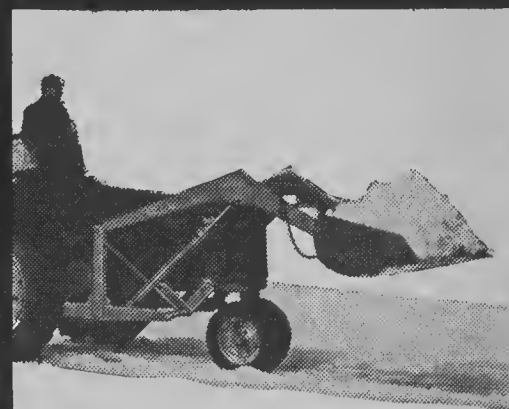
1. A power exerciser to keep the bull walking at a slow pace around the circle.
2. A long sweep on a post, with the bull tied to one end, allowing him to revolve the sweep by walking.
3. An overhead cable with a chain to the bull, letting him walk the length of the cable.
4. A heavy barrel or block that can be bunted about the pen.
5. If there is more than one bull, they can be run together. There is no danger if the bulls are dehorned. One of the chief advantages of having bulls together is that they take more exercise than when they are alone. ✓



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Annual Meeting The Royal Bank of Canada

James Muir declares recent experience contains lessons for combating future booms and slumps

"It is not commonly recognized," declared James Muir, Chairman and President of The Royal Bank of Canada, at the bank's Annual Meeting in Montreal on Thursday, January 14th, "that the banks have given a demonstration of timely and effective support of the current anti-inflationary monetary policy."

LESSONS TO BE LEARNED

Reviewing the necessary and effective decisions and actions taken by the monetary authorities during the recent credit 'freeze and thaw' period, Mr. Muir said:

"The first lesson is that there is need for improved communication between the Bank of Canada and the chartered banks. Of course, communication must be a two-way street. I have long deplored the passing of bankrate in Canada from the realm of communication in this sense to a mere shadow, floating ¼% above the market rate for three-month Treasury bills.

"The second lesson is that regardless of the clarity of communication itself, there is still some ambiguity in the data communicated. For example, through its control of chartered bank cash reserves, the Bank of Canada controls the money supply, allowing of course for any lags in chartered bank adjustment. There are, I believe, two major ambiguities in our concept of the money supply.

AMBIGUITIES

"The first ambiguity is that the money supply as generally defined omits credit created by other than the chartered Banks. For example, it omits credit created by Finance Companies, Caisses Populaires in Quebec, Credit Unions and Provincial Savings Offices in other Provinces, Trust Companies doing a deposit business, and all varieties of department store charge accounts.

"The implication of this ambiguity for policy is simply this, that monetary control is inhibited and may at times be ineffective, as well as inequitable, in controlling the money supply in this broader sense. Rather than extend the range of specific government regulation, it might be worthwhile to require that these lenders (who, in effect, do a banking business so far as the total supply of money and credit is concerned) should, like the chartered banks, be subject to appropriate cash, or other, reserve requirements.

"The second ambiguity in our concept of the money supply concerns that well-known but elusive factor, the 'velocity of circulation'. Clearly the inflationary potential of any given money supply depends not only on the money supply as such but also on its activity; that is, its velocity of circulation. Our mechanism of monetary control is defective in that it ignores the velocity dimension, and this defect forces us to resort to rough-and-ready, trial-and-error expedients by way of correction. Monetary control would be greatly improved if we could devise a practical formula for reserves against

deposits that would take account of changes in the velocity of circulation.

"The third lesson of recent experience is that the course of monetary control would run much smoother if the chartered banks were enabled always to implement Bank of Canada policy by allowing their lending rates to reflect changes in market rates, or under the present rate-fixing system, changes in bankrate. If chartered bank lending rates were made more flexible most of the difficulties could be avoided.

"There would be no 'tight money,'" said Mr. Muir, "if the price were right: instead, those willing to pay interest at current market rates would get the funds, those unwilling to pay these rates would postpone expansion until the price of funds became more favourable."

BANKS MEET TIGHT MONEY CHALLENGE

"Denied the use of the price system to allocate credit in accordance with market forces," said Mr. Muir, "banks were forced into the thankless task of rationing credit as best they could among their customers.

"But they did more than this. The chartered banks supplied the credit necessary to finance the subsequent revival. To do this, they sold securities, mainly government bonds, sometimes at a cost in terms of yield rates well above even their maximum lending rate, in order to raise cash to increase loans to deserving borrowers, large and small, by almost \$1.2 billion between Sept. 30, 1958 and Sept. 30, 1959."

Loans increase despite restrictions

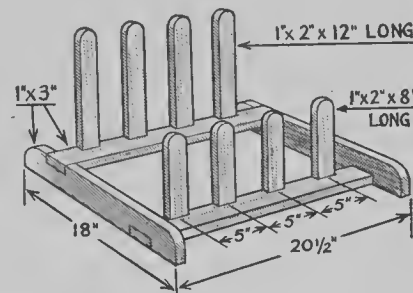
K. M. Sedgewick, General Manager, reported that due to heightened business activity, loans in all categories and sizes were in strong demand throughout the year and despite the necessity of adopting restrictive measures from time to time, a sizable increase had taken place in this department of the bank's business. "It is interesting to note," said Mr. Sedgewick, "that the number of our borrowers in Canada increased by approximately 45,000 during the year."

Capital funds of the bank now exceed \$256 millions and assets stand at more than four billion dollars. "Our depositors now number well in excess of three million," said Mr. Sedgewick. "This includes a very substantial percentage of the Canadian depositing public—a fact which pleases us greatly. It is our aim to compete aggressively for continued growth in this field."



Shoe Rack

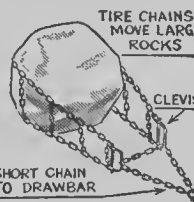
A space-saving shoe rack is made of 1" by 2" and 1" by 3" lumber. The dimensions of the rack can be varied depending on floor space in the closet, and other racks can be used for storing overshoes in the attic or basement.



The sides and shelves are made of the 1" by 3" lumber. The ends of the sides are curved, and cutouts are provided, as shown in the sketch, to receive the shelves. The shelves are also cut out for the uprights. Measure and mark the location of the cutouts 2" from the ends and 5" apart on centers. The uprights are made of the 1" by 2" lumber, rounded at one end. Assemble the rack with glue and six-penny finishing nails, or No. 9 flat-head wood screws, 1 ¼" long. If screws are used, pre-drill the holes.—R.S., N.Y.

Pull Chain

Try using an old truck tire-chain to haul stones which are too heavy to roll onto a stoneboat. Attach a clevis to each end of the tire-chain so the ends of the chain are spread apart the width of the clevis. Use a short chain with a grab hook to attach to tractor, pass the chain through the clevises, then hitch it to the drawbar.—W.B., Sask.

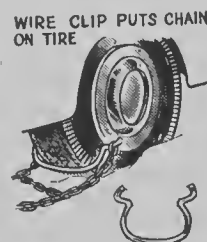


Paint Odor

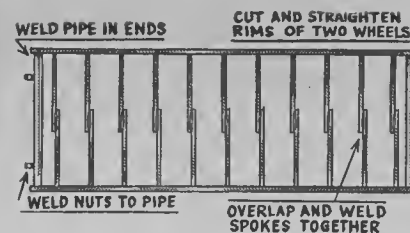
You can get rid of the odor of a freshly painted room by placing a few pieces of charcoal in a paper in the room and closing the door tightly for a while.—H.M., Pa.

For Tire Chains

This tool for putting on tire chains really works. The car can be rolled backward on a hill, if need be, by putting it on the front of the tire instead of behind. Use a heavy handle from a pail, or springy wire. It clamps tightly around the tire with the chain hooked onto the ends. By moving the car ahead, the chain is carried over and around to a position where it can be fastened. Be sure to lay the chain out behind the tire with the outside up.—H.S., B.C.



Metal Gate

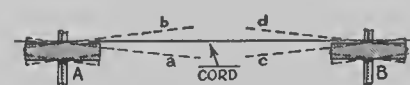


If you have an old horse rake, the wheels can be converted into a strong gate. Cut through the spokes as close to the hub as possible and then straighten the rims so that the spokes are evenly spaced. This will give you two sets of rails. Now lay out the wheels so the spokes overlap about 2 inches. Weld each pair of spokes together and weld a length of pipe onto each end. Weld two nuts to the pipe which will be hinge side of the gate.—L.T., Alta.

Steady Bookends

Cement sponge rubber to the undersides of bookends and they won't slide around under the weight of books. The pads also protect the furniture.—D.E.F., N.B.

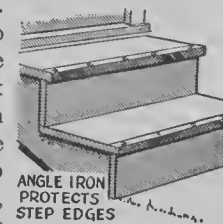
Lining Up



Here is a way to align wobbling pulleys, sheaves, gears or sprockets. A cord pulled taut and just touching diametrically opposite ends of pulley A will move from extremes a to b as the pulley rotates (shown by dotted lines). The pulley is drawn in dotted lines in its extreme position and in solid lines in its mid-position. The thing to do is find the mid-position between extremes a and b. Do the same with pulley B, which varies from extremes c to d, and find the mid-position. Finally, having located the mid-positions of each pulley, align them as pictured by the solid line so that the taut cord will just touch opposite points of both pulleys.—W.F.S., N.J.

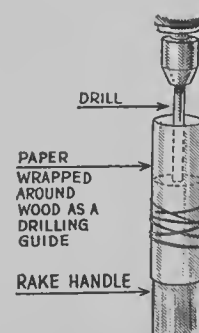
Protect Steps

Here is a very simple way to protect outside wooden steps so they will stay neat and trim. Cut angle iron to the width of the steps, counter-sink holes in the iron and fasten to the edge of each step with wood screws, as shown in the drawing.—E.L., Sask.



Hole in Pole

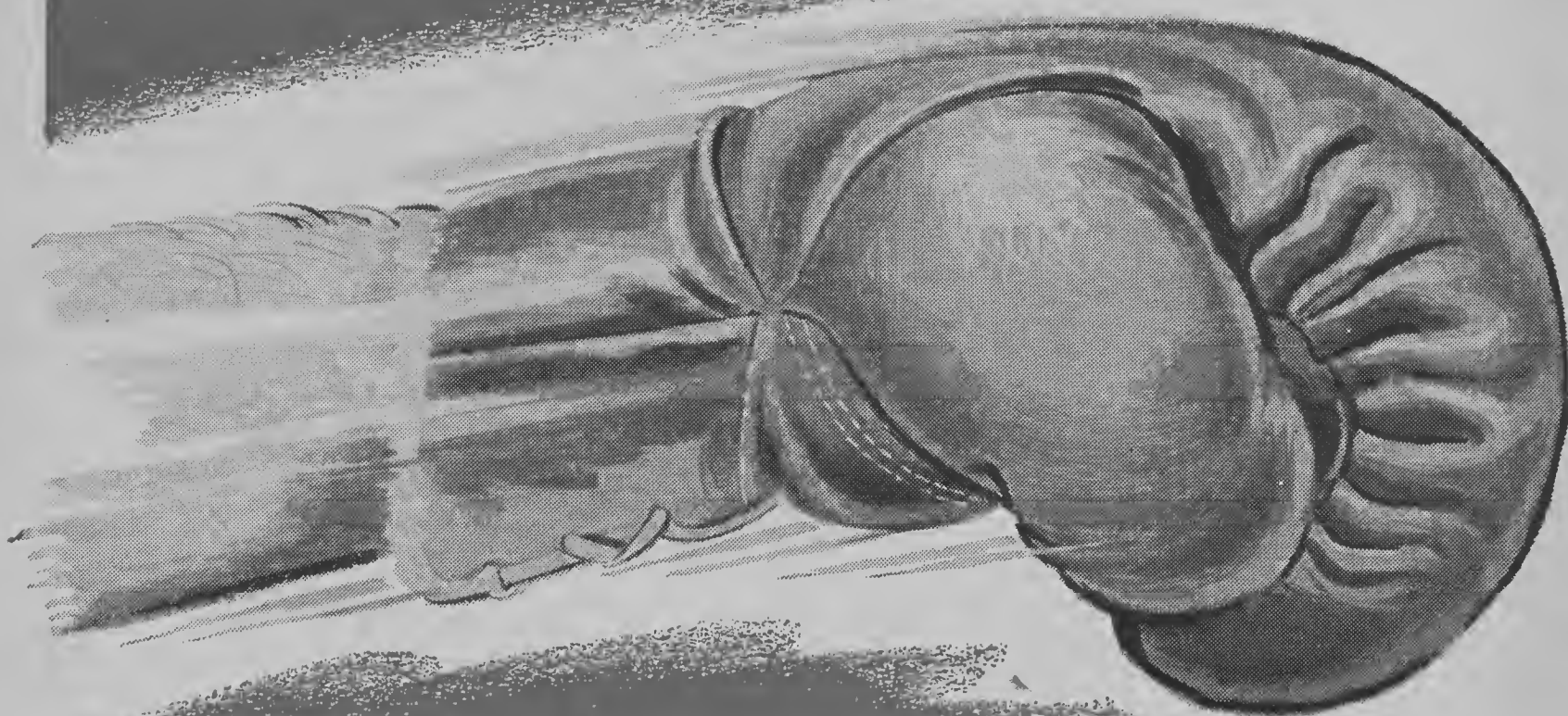
When you have a hoe or rake handle that needs a hole in the end, and of course it should be straight and centered, do it this way. Wrap a good piece of wrapping paper around the end of the pole, projecting about an inch from the pole. Then you can hold the drill straight in the center of this paper tube and the job is as good as done.—H.S., Mich.



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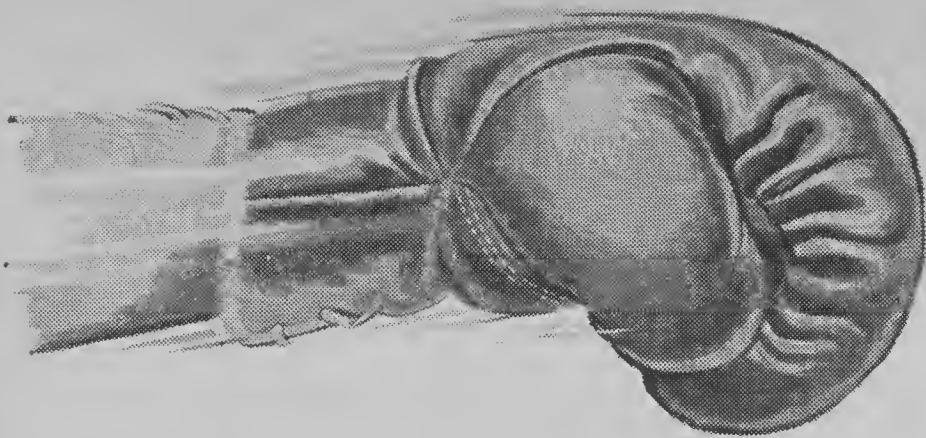
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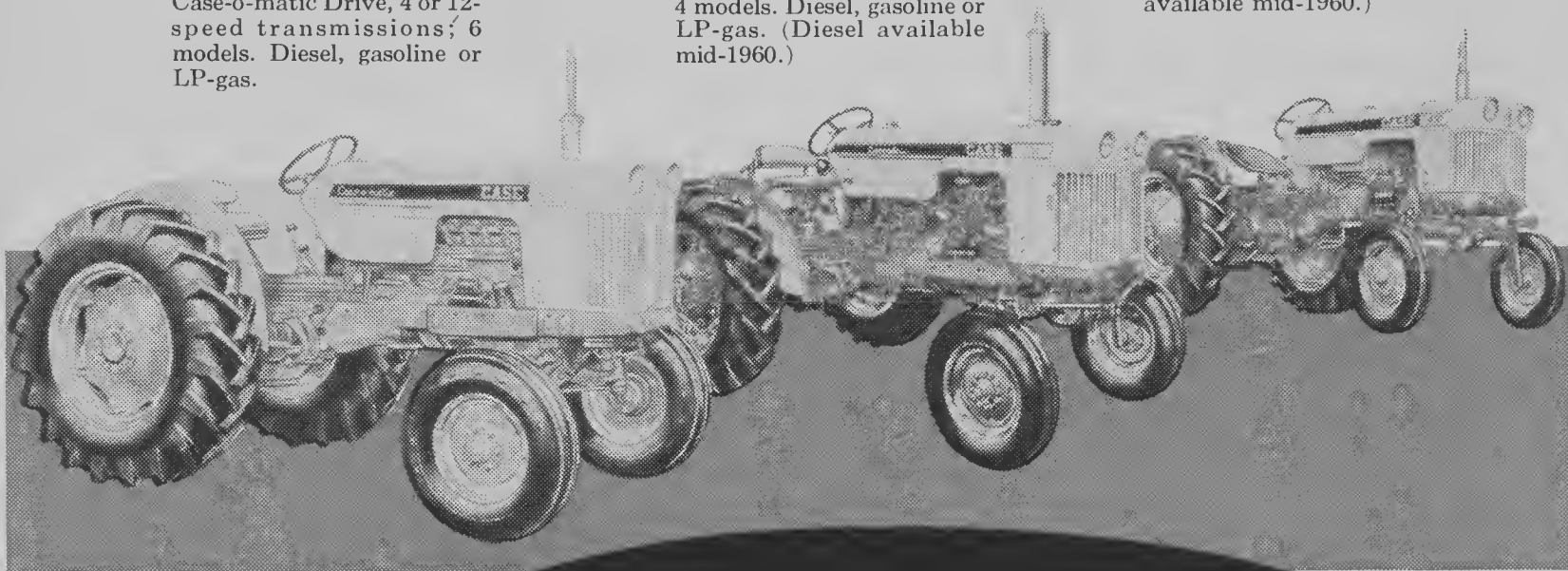


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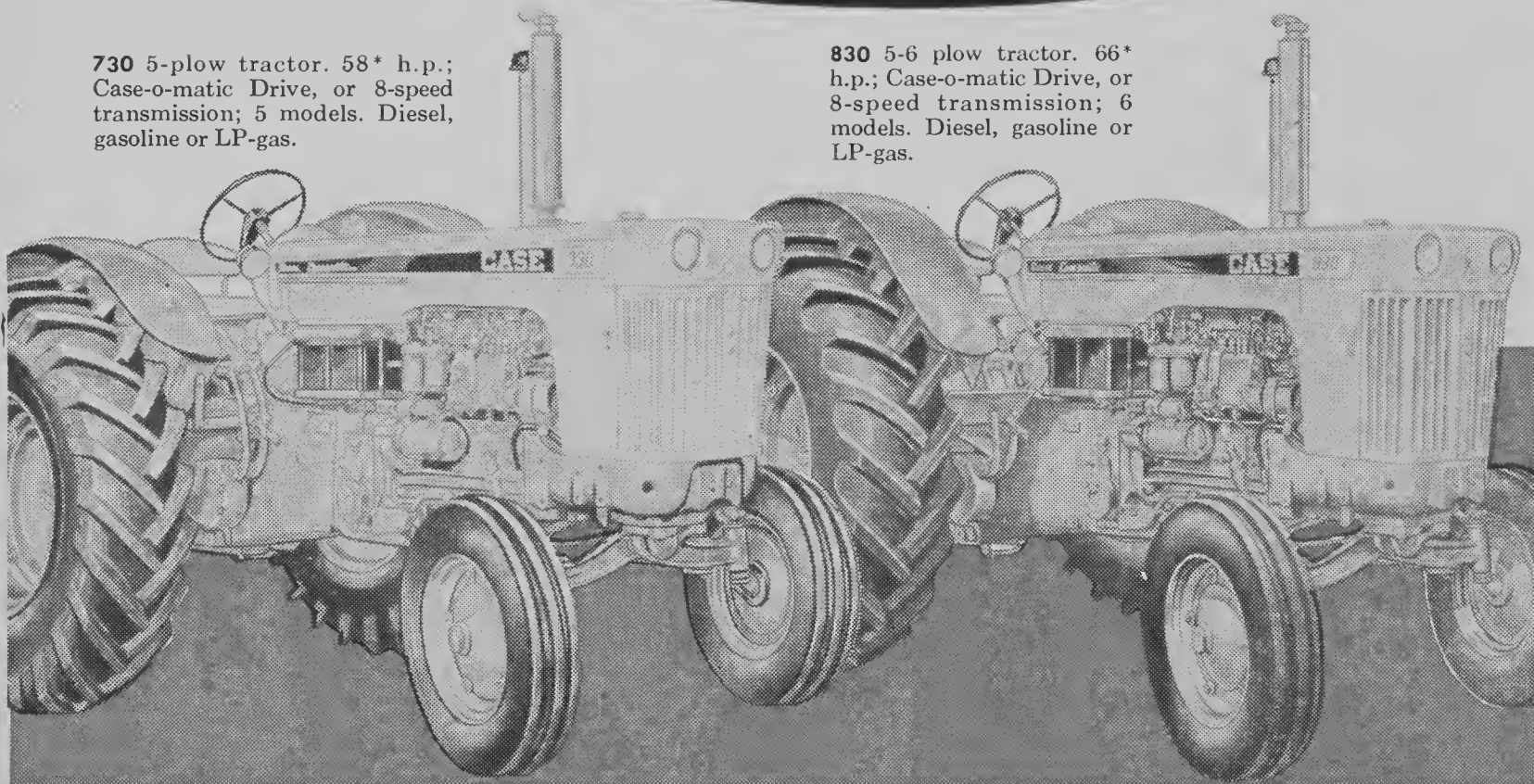
430 3-plow tractor, 35* h.p.; 4 or 12-speed transmissions; 3-point or Snap-lock Eagle Hitch; 3 models. Diesel or gasoline. (Diesel available mid-1960.)



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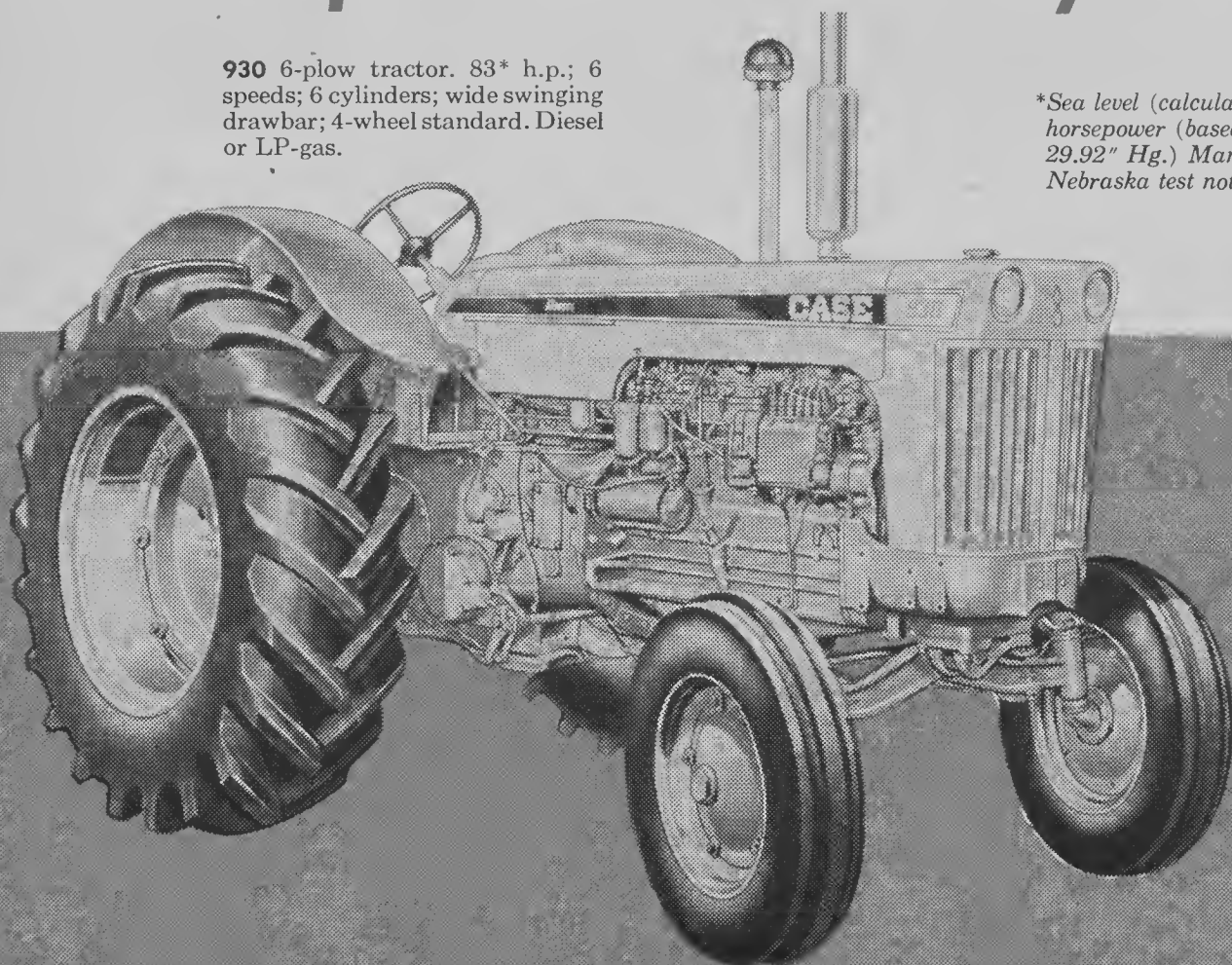
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*Sea level (calculated) maximum belt horsepower (based on 60° F. and 29.92" Hg.) Manufacturer's rating. Nebraska test not yet available.



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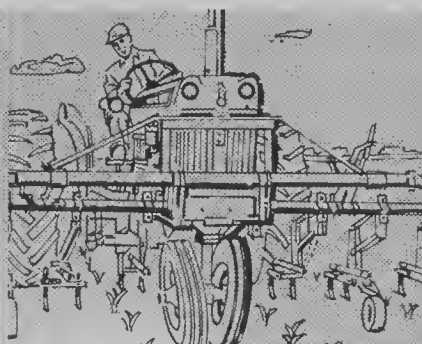


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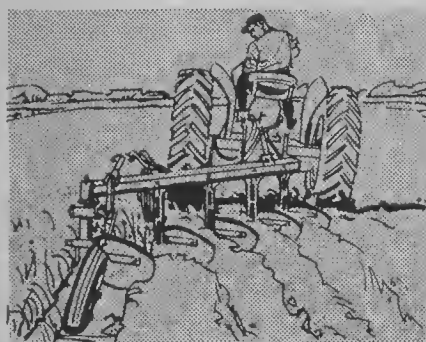
Case-o-matic "brain" gears tractor automatically... boosts pull-power up to 100%, as it's needed!



Case-o-matic permits more precise control of every job... for hoe-close cultivating... in turning at headlands... for safe maneuvering in close quarters.



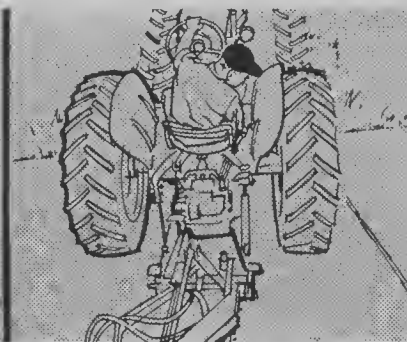
Case-o-matic lets you start heavy loads in high gear, then flick to direct drive and faster travel on-the-go. Stop and start on steep grades with safety too!



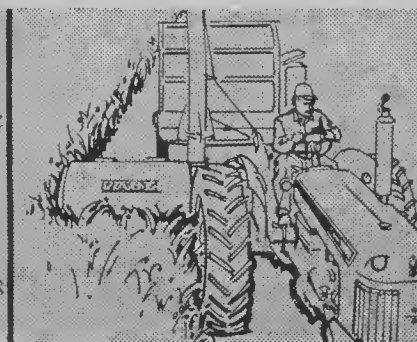
Case-o-matic senses the tough spots instantly... automatically increases pull-power up to 100% on-the-go... without clutching, shifting or stalling.



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SOILS and CROPS

*Is wet weather a problem
for spring seeding?*

Try Fall Rye As a Feed Grain

IT'S usually too wet for spring seeding in the Maritimes. So research worker Bill Warren asks: "Why not seed in the fall, when it's dry?" "Winter wheat won't survive in

the area!" he admits. "But rye will."

In fact, a field of Dominant rye has been yielding 60 bushels per acre at the Nappan Experimental Station. In plots, yields have reached 90 bushels. There hasn't been a crop failure at Nappan in 5 years.

Warren also says: "Don't forget rye is a 56 lb. per bushel crop. It doesn't have any hulls. It compares with wheat in feed value and is a good emergency pasture crop too."

Livestock men have given rye short shrift as a feed in the past. Lack of palatability and danger of ergot poisoning have frightened them off. But recent feeding trials at Nappan are shedding new light on the crop.

"Rye can be fed to beef cattle," claims Warren. "The amount of ergot that normally occurs in a crop won't hurt them. When rye is introduced gradually to the ration, palatability won't be a problem either."

When used as a poultry feed, rye has tended to pack up in birds' beaks. Warren says new varieties are less gummy. If they are pelleted, they can be fed in large quantities.

The variety Dominant, which Warren is growing, is proving to be hardier than Tetra Petkus. It is diploid, rather than a tetraploid plant.—D.R.B. ✓



[Guide photo]

Dominant rye has yielded 60 bushels and more for Bill Warren at Nappan.

Treatment For Manure

THERE are three reasons for adding superphosphate to manure, according to W. L. Campbell of the Ontario Agricultural College.

1. Half of the nitrogen in manure is changed to ammonia gas. Superphosphate in the gutter combines with the nitrogen in manure and prevents the ammonia loss.

2. Manure is an unbalanced fertilizer, containing 10 lb. nitrogen, 5 lb. phosphate and 10 lb. potash per ton. By adding 20 per cent phosphate at 1 lb. per day for each mature animal, it will balance at a 1:1:1 ratio.

3. Ontario soils are usually short of phosphates. Superphosphate helps to overcome the deficiency. ✓

Manitoba Has Five New Fertilizers

THERE are five new fertilizers for Manitoba farmers this spring. H. E. Tolton of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture says the new formulations are 23-23-0, 24-20-0, 10-30-10, 14-14-7 and 13-13-13.

23-23-0 and 24-20-0 need more testing before there are any definite recommendations. They are primarily for cereal crops. The percentage of nitrogen has been increased from the old standbys 11-48-0 and 16-20-0. It is considered that 24-20-0 should be effective on stubble land at about 70

lb. per acre. In high lime soils of the Interlake region and west of Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis, 23-23-0 is suggested at 70 lb. per acre on stubble.

10-30-10 is a complete fertilizer replacing 10-32-10. The change was encouraged by a greater ease in manufacturing it. It is recommended for potatoes after fallow on sandy loam soils at 200 to 300 lb. per acre, and for cereals in districts with potash deficiency (south-east corner and along the Swan River).

14-14-7 and 13-13-13 are complete fertilizers designed especially for potato crops. The 14-14-7 is for sandy loam at 200 to 300 lb. per acre when potatoes are grown on second crop land. There are no recommendations for 13-13-13 at present. ✓

Check Hay Mistakes

"A GOOD way to pick up last year's mistakes is to take a close look at your hay the next time you are tossing down bales," says Stan Young of the Ontario Agricultural College.

The common faults are poor woody hay—cut far too late; leaf shatter—bad timing of haying or simply bailing too dry; seed on grasses and legumes—hay cut too late.

The right time to cut hay is when the most feed value per acre can be obtained. That is when alfalfa or clover is just beginning to bloom. ✓

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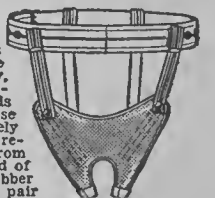
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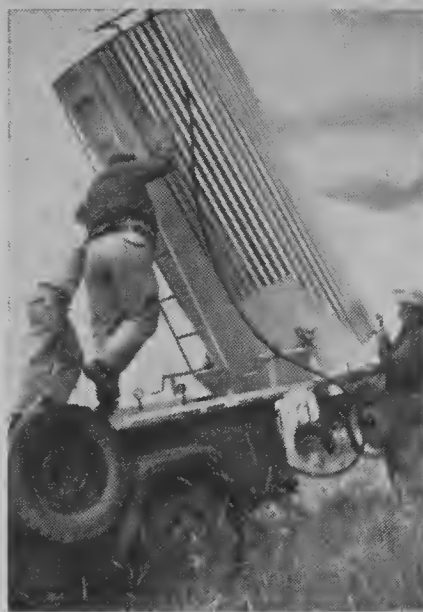
SOILS AND CROPS

Studying Range Moisture

OVERGRAZING can start a chain reaction that will turn a valuable piece of range into waste land. It cuts animal carrying capacity by destroying the ability of good grasses to stage a comeback. Sometimes unpalatable plants, such as sagebrush, are able to take over completely because of the weakened condition of the grass. Final destruction of the land can occur when rain falls on this poorly protected surface. It fails to be absorbed and runs off down slope, causing soil loss and gullying.

To study the effects of rainfall on Foothills range that has undergone light, moderate, heavy and very heavy grazing, Agronomist Alex Johnston of the Lethbridge Research Station has been conducting tests at the Stavely range substation, located in the Porcupine Hills. By using an artificial rain-maker, called an infiltrometer, he was able to duplicate moderate to severe rain conditions over a wide range of soil and grass types.

The infiltrometer consists of a hollow metal tower, 12 ft. high and 4 ft. in diameter, mounted on the back of a ½-ton pickup. Inside the tower, 8½



[Guide photo]
Setting up the infiltrometer. Water enters drum through hose from truck.

ft. from the bottom, is a wire mesh drip screen covered with cheese cloth. The cloth forms small pockets. Through each of these dangles a 2-inch length of tape, knotted at the top. Nozzles above the drip screen can be adjusted to produce rainfall intensities of from three-quarters to 6 inches per hour.

The area under test is the circular plot at the base of the tower, in which a 2-foot square metal frame has been centered. From this test plot the amount of runoff and the soil material carried in the runoff water are measured. Since the amount of water falling on the plot is known, the amount entering the soil can be found by simple subtraction.

Although the tests were just started last year, some differences in intake and runoff have already been noted. In general, no soil losses were recorded on range which had been lightly or moderately grazed. But under heavy or very heavy grazing conditions, soil losses of up to 200 lb. per acre were found.

"Under these conditions, gullyng and even more rapid runoff would soon occur," Alex pointed out.

What grazing rates were considered light, moderate, heavy and very heavy for this area? Lightly grazed was defined at 12 acres per head, moderately grazed at 9 acres per head, heavily grazed at 6 acres per head and very heavily grazed, 3 acres per head for the 6-month summer grazing season. —C.V.F.

Compared Rodney and Garry

RODNEY oats averaged 104 bushels per acre and Garry 98 bushels during the past 8 years in trials at the Brandon Experimental Farm, Man. The differences were barely significant in view of the high level of yields.

Other comparisons showed that Garry matured 3 days earlier than Rodney. Average weights per bushel were 41.5 lb. for Rodney and 40.7 lb. for Garry. The two varieties were similar in height and resistance to lodging.

Garry showed slight superiority in resistance to stem and crown rust in 1954 and 1955, when there was rust of any importance. Both Garry and Rodney showed much less infection than the older varieties, Exeter and Ajax.

Wilt Danger In Alfalfa Tillage

SURFACE tillage to rejuvenate alfalfa will help initially, but it favors the spread of bacterial wilt organisms in the damaged crowns. This is especially true of irrigated areas of Western Canada, reports E. J. Hawn of the Lethbridge Research Station, Alta.

The object of tillage is to increase yields by splitting the alfalfa crown and causing each piece to produce its own shoots. But if wilt-producing bacteria take this opportunity, the result can be an early decline in yield of hay that is more drastic than if the field has been untouched. None of the recommended varieties for Alberta and British Columbia range is immune to the disease.

Injuries caused by tillage will also let in soil fungi right to the heart of the root, causing rot and a decrease of vigor and productivity.

Safer than rejuvenation by tillage is a crop rotation that allows sufficient time between alfalfa plantings for the disease-producing organisms to die.



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MONSANTO *Announces* a New Farm-Proven WILD OAT KILLER

Monsanto — a leader in farm chemicals throughout the world — announces the commercial availability of Avadex*, a pre-planting wild oat killer, which we believe represents the greatest advance in farm chemicals since the introduction of 2,4-D more than twelve years ago.

Ten Years of Research

Avadex is the result of ten years of research by Monsanto in the development and improvement of chemicals for more effective wild oat control. During this time thousands of materials have been examined. Canadian universities and experimental farms have tested the most promising compounds. Some gave satisfactory results under certain conditions but, in our opinion, less than satisfactory performance under all conditions. The work went on patiently and diligently and last year we released for broad-scale test, under actual farm conditions, the product which we now have every reason to believe, represents the answer to the wild oat control problem.

These ten years of research and the results from our thorough on-the-farm testing program across Canada during 1959, convince us that Avadex can put an end to the wild oat problem in Canada.

Your own use of this new weed killer will, we feel sure, prove just as successful as our tests and add substantially to your income.

A Pre-emergence Herbicide

Avadex is a pre-planting herbicide because we believe that pre-emergence treatment gives more dependable control of wild oats and permits a longer maturing season. Sprayed on the seedbed before the crop is planted and then disced into the soil it knocks out wild oats before they germinate and is effective throughout the long germination period of the wild oat. Because Avadex is a pre-planting herbicide, there is no problem with critical timing to spray wild oats at a certain stage of growth. The grower can go to early planting of late maturing, high yielding crop varieties. Delayed seeding as a wild oat control measure — never very satisfactory — is now a thing of the past with Avadex.

Farm Tested in Western Canada

Test conditions included practically all important combinations of weather and soil. On more than 190 acres of demonstration plots on farms in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba and in experimental

plots at ten Canadian universities and experimental farms, Avadex consistently gave 90% to 95% control of wild oats at recommended application rates. On a test farm at Lilyfield, Manitoba, flax yields ran 6.4 bushels per acre in untreated fields and 15.4 bushels in treated plots. At a conservative price of \$3.00 per bushel for flax this increase represents a \$5.00 to \$6.00 return for every dollar invested in Avadex. In a test on one farm outside Spalding, Saskatchewan, two incorporations of Avadex on summerfallow ground gave 98% control of wild oats. A single disking gave 95% control. On another test farm near Spalding, Saskatchewan, untreated check plots of barley were not considered worth harvesting while yields on treated land, which had been heavily infested with wild oats, ran 30 bushels to the acre. At least 90% to 95% control was recorded in all test areas.

Recommended by Western Section National Weed Committee

During its December meeting, the Western Section of Canada's National Weed Committee officially recommended Avadex for control of wild oats in flax and for trial use in barley, rapeseed, sunflower and sugar beets. It is registered by the Canadian government for sale in Canada and will be commercially available for the first time during the 1960 growing season.

Distributed by Green Cross and National Grain

Monsanto is pleased to announce that Avadex will be distributed by two of Canada's leading farm organizations; Green Cross Products and the National Grain Company Limited.

Please ask your representative of either of these organizations about scheduled meetings to be conducted in your area by agricultural experts and also about the showing of a brand new full-color movie which will present the factual story of Avadex results in Canada.

Only your own trial of this practical and dependable wild oat killer can convince you of its effectiveness and value. When you have used Avadex on your own farm, we are confident you will be as enthusiastic as those of us who have tested and watched its outstanding results. Monsanto Canada Ltd., Basic Source of Agricultural Chemicals, Montreal, Toronto, Edmonton, Vancouver.

Doubts About Summerfallowing

Professor Hedlin (right) and Dave Campbell show difference in barley on fallow, with and without 11-48-0 at 40 lb.



PRAIRIE farmers should not let summerfallowing be a habit, says Prof. R. A. Hedlin of the soils department of the University of Manitoba. Not that summerfallowing is necessarily wrong, but he considers a farmer unwise to do it merely because he has always summerfallowed every 2 or 3 years, without regard for the need.

Moisture conservation is the commonly accepted reason for summerfallow, but Professor Hedlin says he thinks many are practicing it to maintain their reserves of nitrogen. However, summerfallow returns little or nothing to the soil and eventually they won't have much of a reserve to draw on. They may be getting good crops on fallow now, but the point is being reached in some places where they would have a measurable response from fertilizer in lieu of fallow.

According to Professor Hedlin, heavily fertilized grain, giving a good crop each year, will return an adequate level of nitrogen and organic matter to the soil. In the State of Washington researchers have found that fertilized grain definitely pays where the rainfall is 14 in. or more a year.

Ed Thomson of Balmoral, Man., has been broadcasting nitrogen fertilizer in early spring, and then adding ammonium phosphate (11-48-0) at 50 lb. per acre at seeding time. He has been harvesting more than 80 bushels of oats per acre on his quarter section, which has just completed its seventh season without any summerfallow, except for a few small strips which could not be worked in the spring.

On the Ross Macdonald farm at Gunton, Man., the University has been testing fertilizer on oats where the soil is poorly drained and of medium texture. There has been a marked response both with 11-48-0 at 40 lb. per acre (5½¢ per lb.) and 16-20-0 at 96 lb. per acre (4½¢ per lb.).

Tests on the Dave Campbell farm in the Teulon district have included fertilizer on barley in summerfallow and stubble. Differences in maturity between fertilized and unfertilized plots were significant at the time The Guide saw them on July 21. Dave had Montcalm barley on fallow treated with 11-48-0 at 40 lb. per acre (5½¢ per lb.) and the same variety on stubble land treated with 27-14-0 at 135 lb. per acre (5¢ per lb.), which has the same amount of phosphorus as 40 lb. of 11-48-0, but is heavier in nitrogen. The heavy nitrogen is recommended especially for stubble crops.

Another interesting series of fertilizer trials is under way on potato plots at the Kroeker farm, Winkler, Man. Using the Pontiac variety throughout and a wide range of fertilizers, each with a check plot, these tests will be carried right through to the cooking of the potatoes to determine quality as well as yield. There were significant differences in top growth at mid-season, but these can be deceptive.

Pete Peters, potato specialist with the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, intends to run these trials for 2 or 3 years to establish standards and reduce special effects that might be produced by previous crops and fertilizers on the same land.

Until the trials have run their course, results are not being published. One conclusion that can be drawn is that potatoes need nitrogen, but 11-48-0 is wasteful because the phosphorus is unnecessarily high, while 10-32-10 cannot provide sufficient nitrogen.—R.C. V

Bigger Seeds

"YOU can increase your barley yields by using seed grain with a larger kernel size," A. D. McFadden of the Lacombe Experimental Farm told members of Saskatchewan's Field Husbandry Association at their annual Farm and Home Week meeting last month. "Screening seed for larger size also helps eliminate many seeds which carry disease spores, such as loose smut." V



[Guide photos]
Oats fertilized with 96 lb. of 16-20-0 and check plot on Macdonald farm.

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SOILS AND CROPS

New Timothy Holds Quality Longer

LOOK for a new variety of timothy to come before long from the Nappan Experimental Station, N.S. Scientist Bill Warren has developed one that seems to be even better than Climax.

The new variety is still unnamed, but in tests at Nappan, here is what it did:

- matured 2 weeks later than Climax,
- gave higher yields,
- was 1 per cent higher in protein content.

This new timothy is now being tested at other eastern stations. — D.R.B. ✓

Early Corn Recommendation

TESTS of early maturing market corn varieties at the Agassiz Experimental Farm, B.C., showed last year that Spencross and Earliking were the first to mature. Golden Earlipak was last. As in previous years, Golden Jewel produced the highest number of cobs, although not significantly higher than Market Beauty or Seneca Beauty. Earliking was superior to Spencross in yield of cob, cob weight, cob length, and kernel flavor.

In view of the results, the recommendation is that early market corn producers should grow a small planting of Earliking this season. ✓

A New Sunflower

A NEW sunflower hybrid called Advent has been developed at the Morden Experimental Farm, Man., by E. D. Putt. Advent is earlier than Beacon and is also rust resistant and shows higher yielding ability. This new hybrid has been licensed and there may be a limited amount of seed available this year.

The program at Morden has also included development of a rust-resistant, large seeded variety. This is intended to replace the Mennonite variety which is widely grown in the province. It may not be available until 1962. ✓

Light for Tobacco Sorting

USE artificial light to distinguish between the shades and colors of tobacco that is being sorted into uniform bundles. Glen McCann of the Ontario Department of Agriculture says that daylight is unreliable because it varies from day to day, and results in mixed bales.

His recommendation for artificial lighting is to use two 40-watt daylight bulbs and two 40-watt deluxe cool white tubes, or two daylight tubes and two cool white tubes. Hang each unit about 3½ feet above the working area to give the right intensity. Leave 1½ to 2 feet between units when you use two or more fixtures. ✓

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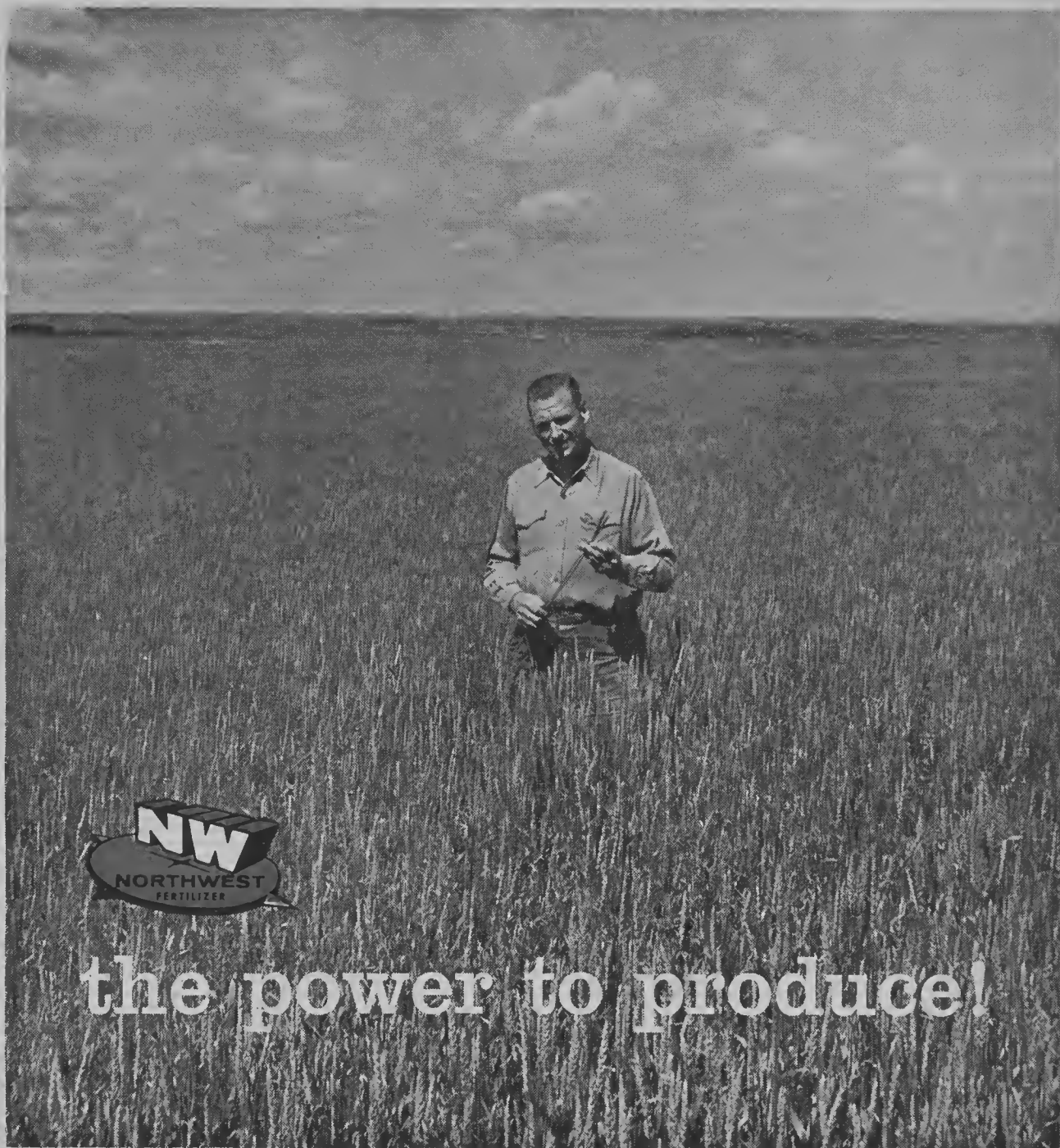
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phate, 33.5-0-0 Ammonium Nitrate (Nitro-Cubes) available from the Alberta Pacific Grain Company (1943) Limited, Federal Grain Limited, National Grain Company Limited, Pioneer Grain Company Limited and United Grain Growers Limited.

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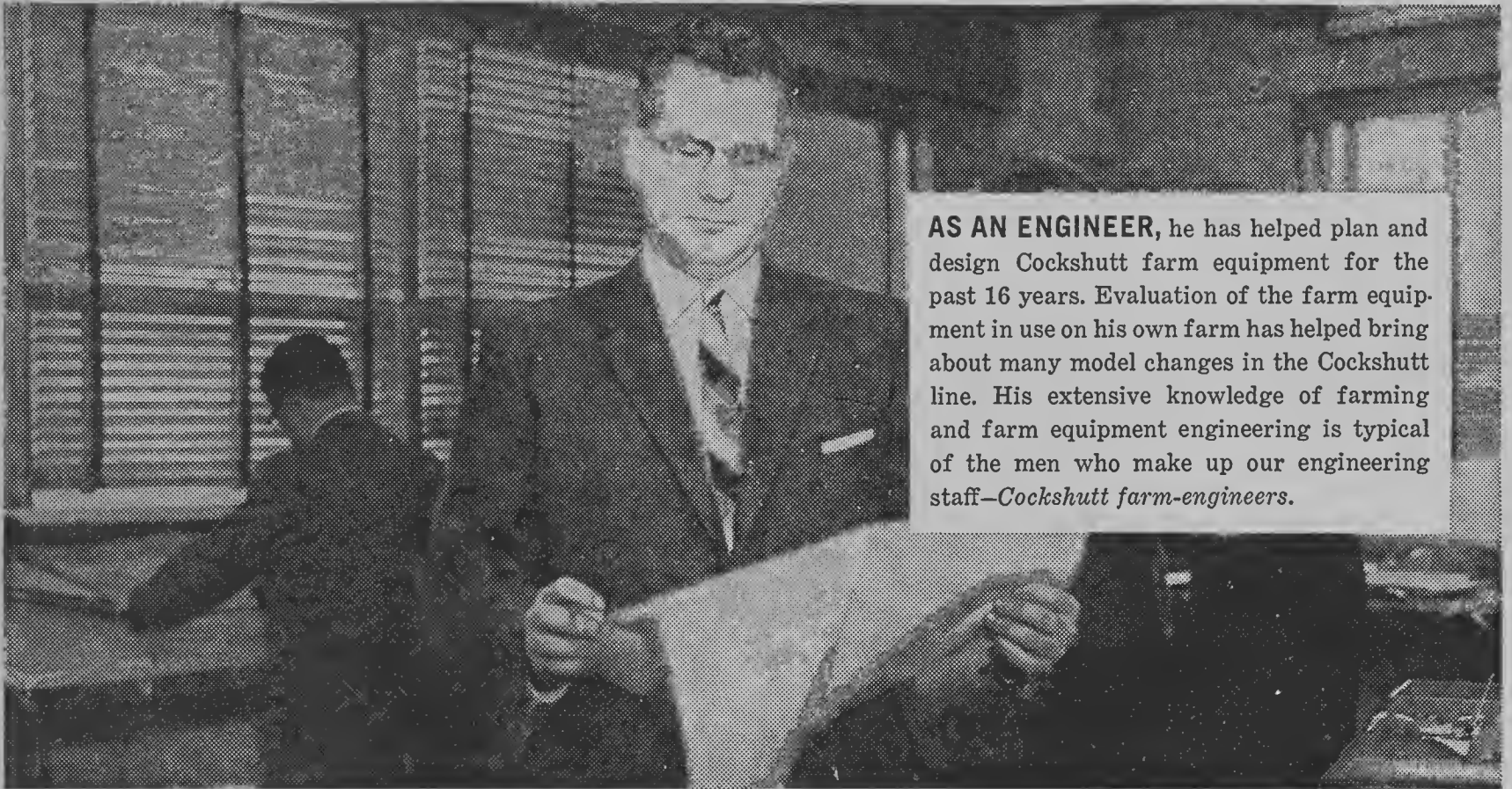
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AS AN ENGINEER, he has helped plan and design Cockshutt farm equipment for the past 16 years. Evaluation of the farm equipment in use on his own farm has helped bring about many model changes in the Cockshutt line. His extensive knowledge of farming and farm equipment engineering is typical of the men who make up our engineering staff—*Cockshutt farm-engineers*.



AS A FARMER, he operates his 165-acre farm only 20 minutes away from Cockshutt Headquarters in Brantford, Ontario. He grows corn, hay, grain and forage. He feeds 40 head of beef cattle and 50 hogs. First-hand farming experience gained on this and other farms he has owned and worked on has helped him design stronger and more dependable farm equipment for you!

for farmers by **FARM-ENGINEERS**

No one knows more about operating farm equipment than a farmer who uses it. That's why it takes that rare combination—a farm-engineer—to know the real importance of words like strength... dependability... long life... as they apply (or should apply) to farm equipment.

Like all Cockshutt's farm-engineers, George Tinkess knows the importance of these things. He's owned or worked on farms practically all his life. He was brought up on his father's 1200-acre grain farm in Central Butte, Saskatchewan. Following in his father's footsteps, he operated a 640-acre grain farm in Saskatchewan. But in 1941, he became interested in engineering as a career. He was graduated from the University of Saskatchewan in 1945 with a B.S. in Engineering. Being a farm boy, he naturally went into farm machinery. He has been a member of Cockshutt's Brantford team of farm-engineers ever since.

As a farmer, George Tinkess has operated practically every type and make of farm equipment in North America. He's known the frustrations of a tractor that won't start when the temperature drops... of a hook-up that's dangerous and slow... of equipment that breaks down when you need it... of the difficulties in getting parts.

Out of George Tinkess' knowledge of these and other farm equipment problems have come many improvements in Cockshutt equipment—installation of hydraulic controls... anti-friction bearing installation... standardization of parts—improvements which have helped make Cockshutt farm machinery extra strong, extra rugged and extra dependable to handle your farming jobs better!

The Cockshutt team of farm-engineers

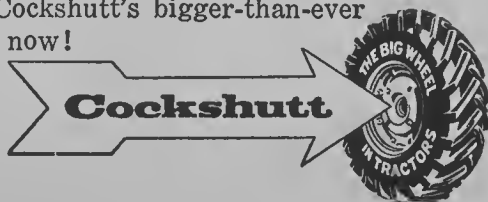
For years it has been Cockshutt policy to recruit men like George Tinkess—engineers with first-hand farming experience. These men were born on farms, reared on farms and some of them presently own farms. This Cockshutt team of farm-engineers is your best assurance that Cockshutt equipment will give you greater farming efficiency... lower operating and maintenance costs... less depreciation... and more dependable performance.

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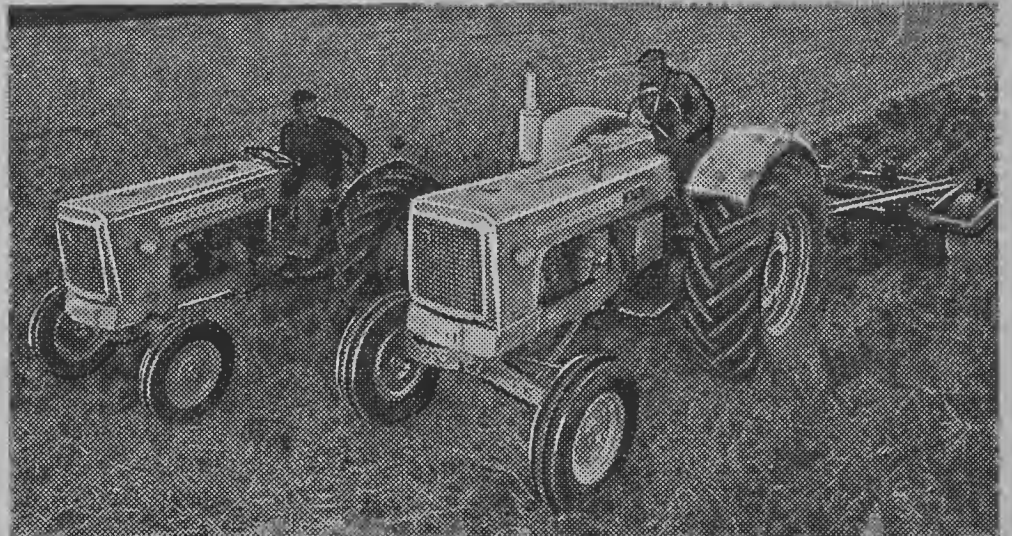
Right now, we are giving top prices for your old equipment on a brand new Cockshutt "500" series tractor. Our generous trade-in allowance is probably all you'll need to take delivery on the spot! And, if you need it, financing is as easy as seeing your nearby Cockshutt dealer. So don't delay! Take advantage of Cockshutt's bigger-than-ever trade-in prices right now!



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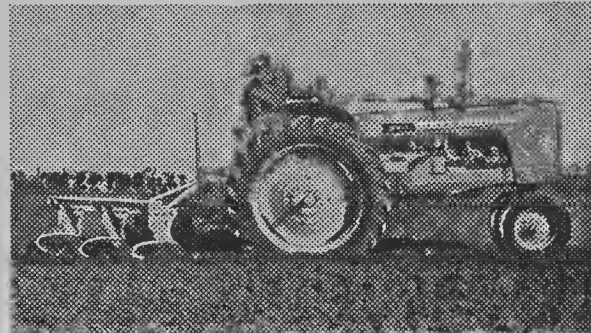
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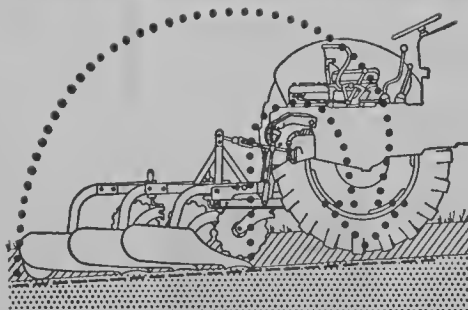
Pictured above is the versatile Cockshutt "540" 2-3-Plow gas tractor (left) and the new Cockshutt "570" 5-Plow tractor, available with either gas or diesel power.



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Bulk Bins Reduce Apple Costs

THE old barrels and crates, that were once a trademark of the Annapolis Valley, are giving way to bulk bins. Apple growers are taking the back work out of harvest-time.

Harold and Fred Kellam, at Woodville, N.S., were among the first to try them. They used 300 bulk bins in 1958, liked them so well that they built 300 of their own in 1959 and bought another 1,200. They had enough to handle their entire crop.

The Scotian Gold Co-operative, which packs much of the Valley's apple crop, is swinging over to bulk bins too, in a move to reduce costs. It started in 1958 with 1,000 of them. It added another 2,000 in 1959, because they speeded up picking and handling operations in the orchards of its members. This also enabled the plant to dispense with several workmen who would normally be busy loading and unloading.

Those involved in the changeover cite several savings to be made. Harold Moony, in the Kellam Bros' 135-acre orchard, recalls that it took 6 men working full time to distribute empties, collect full boxes, and load 5 trucks a day under the old system. Moony, and a tractor equipped with hydraulic lifts both front and rear, was able to do the entire job himself last year, early in the season. When picking reached full swing, he got some extra help from another man with a tractor.

Pickers like the bins too. Merrit Lee points out that he has to level off only one bin for every 18 boxes he used to level.

EXPLAINING the changeover that is taking place, Dave Crowe, fieldman for the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture, points out that crates were fine as long as the apples were being shipped out of packing plants in similar crates. But ever since 90 per cent of the crop was packed in cardboard cartons, it meant the wooden crate was an extra expense. It set the stage for the swing to bins.

Crowe suggests several economies that can be gained through bulk



Scotian Gold's plant tried 1,000 bulk bins in 1958, and 2,000 more in 1959.

handling. It means handling only one container, for every 18 that were handled before. This cuts field work and greatly reduces bookkeeping in a big plant like the one of Scotian Gold. He says that picking is speeded up 10 per cent, and there is less bruising of the apples.

He cautions: "There is a disadvantage. It may cost something to get equipped for the crates. There are the crates themselves to buy, and hydraulic lifts to fit onto tractors."

Even so, these costs can be kept down by a little ingenuity. The Kellams adapted an old airplane hydraulic cylinder, when fitting out their tractor with a second lift. Another apple grower made do with the lift on his 3-point hitch by building a ramp. —D.R.B.

New Peach

A NEW early-ripening peach variety has been developed at the Vineland Experiment Station, Ont., largely by O. A. Brandt. Known as Royalvee, it will compete in season with Goldray, matures 2 weeks earlier than Redhaven, and has ripened a few days before Sunhaven.

Royalvee is a medium-sized peach, bright red all over, with bright yellow flesh. It is fairly firm, oxidizes slowly and has good quality. Trees are very productive and require heavy thinning in most seasons.

Ontario nurseries are propagating Royalvee, but there will be a shortage of trees until 1961.



Harold Moony and a tractor take the place of several men. Hydraulic lifts front and rear enable him to move bins and load five or six trucks a day.

[Guide photos

HORTICULTURE

Pea Variety Resists Drought

PEA variety trials at the Saanichton Experimental Farm, B.C., have shown that a variety called Wando has real merit in resisting drought. Wando grows about 10 in. taller than the dwarf Laxton's Progress. It is taller than Lincoln, but produces the small leaf and has the same bushy habit. It matures about the same time as Lincoln and about a week later than Laxton's Progress. The pod is 3 inches long, with blunted end.

During early July in the past two seasons, the picking seasons were hot, dry and short. Irrigation was withheld in 1959 after the pods began to form. Wando outyielded all other varieties in the tests by a significant margin, except for Selkirk and Midfreezer.

Wando was developed in the United States and may not be listed by Canadian seedsmen for a while. But if it continues to show promise in dry conditions, it will likely be available. V

Earlier Than McIntosh

A NEW variety of McIntosh apple has been developed in England and released to commercial growers on a limited basis in Canada. Known as Tydeman's Early Worcester, this variety is a cross between McIntosh and Worcester Pearmain made at East Malling Research Station, England, in 1929.

The new McIntosh matures 3 weeks earlier than the standard McIntosh and bears a close resemblance to the parent fruit. Unlike other early varieties, such as Early McIntosh, it has good flesh firmness, sizes well and appears to be annual rather than biennial in fruit habit.

Tydeman's Red ripens in the same season as McIntosh Early. It has been held successfully at 32°F, although it would not be held in refrigeration but sold to satisfy the pre-McIntosh demand under normal conditions.

Favorable reaction has induced B.C. Tree Fruits Ltd. to release the variety to commercial growers for trial in the interior of the province. If it maintains its promise, it will fill a long-standing market need for a firm good quality red apple preceding the McIntosh harvest. However, growers are advised not to go overboard with it until further tests are made. V

The Time Apricots Are Best

APRICOTS for the canning factory should be left on the tree until properly matured. Tests reported by F. E. Atkinson at Summerland, B.C., showed that picked at maturity they should be canned immediately for the finest quality.

Tilton apricots should be light golden color, firm and showing no green. Blenheim, a softer fruit, retains its shape well, and has good color and flavor. It should be 90 per cent yellow, with limited green around the base and suture. Sunglo should be harvested at the same stage. V

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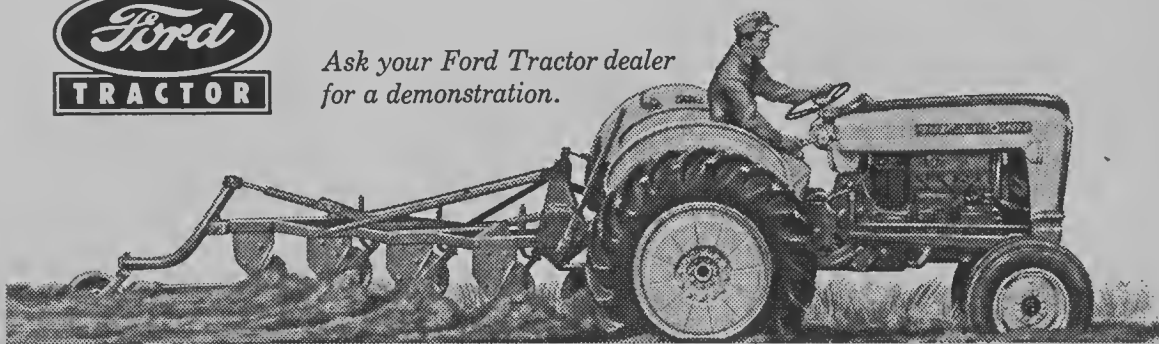
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POULTRY**Pole Barns
For Turkeys**

TURKEY growers have been showing increasing interest in pole barns in the last while. Here is a summary of the main features of this type of housing, as supplied by R. M. Blakely of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask.:

- The pole barn is basically a wide roof supported by treated poles set in the ground.
- Usually there is a wide overhang on the sides to prevent rain from driving in and spoiling the litter.
- End panels are removable to allow cleaning with a tractor fork.
- Feeders and waterers are often placed along the sides so they can be filled from outside. A width of 40 feet is recommended for this system.
- When feeders are on the inside, some operators prefer to build wider pole barns. Feeders can be filled from a powered feed wagon driven through the building.

• Where native poles are available and local low-cost lumber can be obtained, pole sheds can be built very economically.

The advantages of rearing turkeys in pole barns are that there is a considerable reduction in labor, and protection from predators and bad weather.

Some of the disadvantages are that the turkeys do not have access to fresh, young green feed and the birds are crowded. Vices such as feather picking can become quite serious, and birds should be heavily debeaked.

The normal routine is to place turkeys in pole barns at 8 weeks of age, with a deep litter of cut straw or shavings. Fresh litter is added periodically throughout the summer. Sometimes it is necessary to stir the litter considerably to keep it from packing down.

Pole barns have been used for brooding in warmer climates, but this is not suited to Western Canada. ✓

Cut Cost and Compete

INADEQUATE housing for turkeys and comparatively low feed efficiency cause a longer feeding period. Production costs go up and put turkey farmers at a competitive disadvantage to those in the U.S. and Ontario. This

advice was given by Ross Cameron, Manitoba's poultry specialist, at the provincial poultry conference recently.

Mr. Cameron pointed to the heavy loss of turkeys on range during the sudden early snowstorms in the fall. He said that unless birds are sold before October 1, producers must invest in good buildings for shelter. ✓

**Four Ways
To Help Egg Grades**

DEFICIENCY payments and the demand for top quality eggs throughout the year call for careful management both of the flock and the eggs themselves. J. H. Downs of the Lethbridge Research Station, Alta., offers this advice:

1. Eggs should be gathered at least three times a day to maintain quality. Place them on trays or in baskets which permit air to circulate. Store them for rapid cooling. Quality never improves when eggs are stored at high temperatures.

2. Eggs will not improve with age. Market them at least twice a week, especially in summer.

3. Have a well-balanced laying mash available for hens at all times. Green grass and other materials around poultry runs and laying houses cannot replace the proper ration. If layers must be turned out during the day, it should not be done at least until mid-afternoon, when they have had time to satisfy most of their appetites with mash.

4. Provide plenty of fresh, clean water. The average layers need 40 to 60 gallons per 100 birds per day. The warmer the temperature, the more they will need. ✓

**Sunflowers
For Laying Birds**

OIL meal from sunflower seed ranks high as a major protein supplement for laying hens. Tests by the Canada Department of Agriculture showed that rations containing 2 or 2½ per cent fish meal, with sunflower seed oil meal replacing all other protein supplements, had no influence on mortality, egg production, egg weight or maintenance of body weight.

However, when meat meal was replaced by its protein equivalent of sunflower seed oil meal, and by an equivalent amount of mineral supplements, the feed consumption tended to be higher. Since low dietary energy is usually associated with high feed consumption, it appears that the sunflower seed oil meal diet is relatively low in energy. ✓

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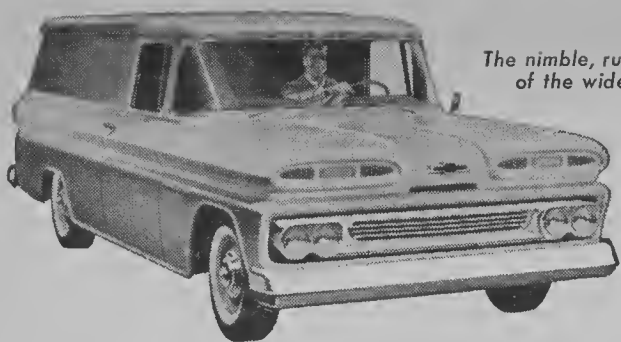
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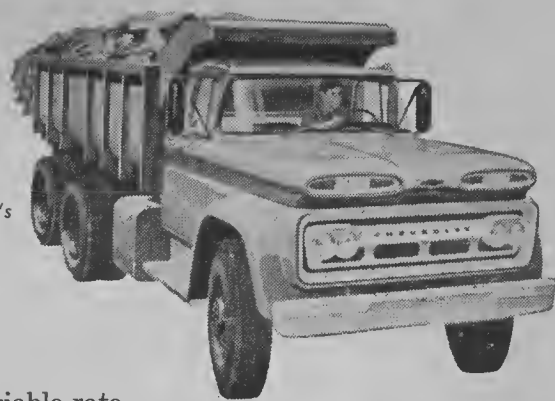


"He's jealous — this is his room during the bad winter months."



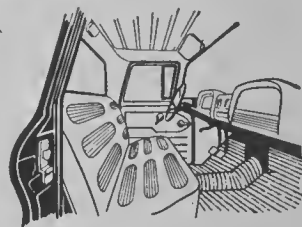
The nimble, rugged Apache Panel — just one of the wide range of Chevrolet trucks

The versatile 70 Series Spartan — another of Chevrolet's husky, handsome line-up



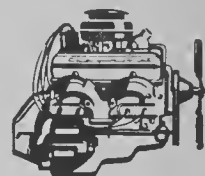
Seen below is the revolutionary new front Torsion Spring on a 1960 Chevrolet Truck. It's the world's newest, smoothest truck suspension. It's built to lick every job you tackle . . . cut downtime and breakages . . . and let you run at faster, safer speeds over even the toughest-going surfaces. Chevrolet engineers not only scrapped the old type front axle; they also put big rear coil springs

into most light-duty models, strong variable-rate rear springs into the heavies. The result? A truck that's built to make a whale of a lot more profit day in, and day out. See your Chevrolet dealer soon for the whole great '60 Chevrolet Truck story. From then on in you'll say "ANYTHING LESS IS AN OLD-FASHIONED TRUCK".



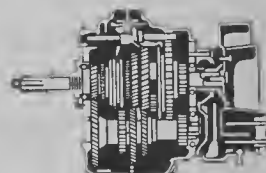
TOTALLY NEW COMFORT

There's extra room, extra comfort, in Chevrolet's Comfort-King cabs. They naturally increase driver efficiency by reducing driver fatigue.



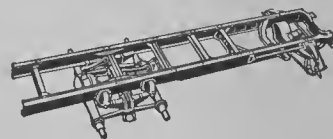
TOTALLY NEW POWER

The industry's most advanced, most economical engines—including great new 6-cylinder or V8 power for new L.C.F. models and outstanding high-torque Workmaster V8 performance in heavies.



TOTALLY NEW TRANSMISSION CHOICE

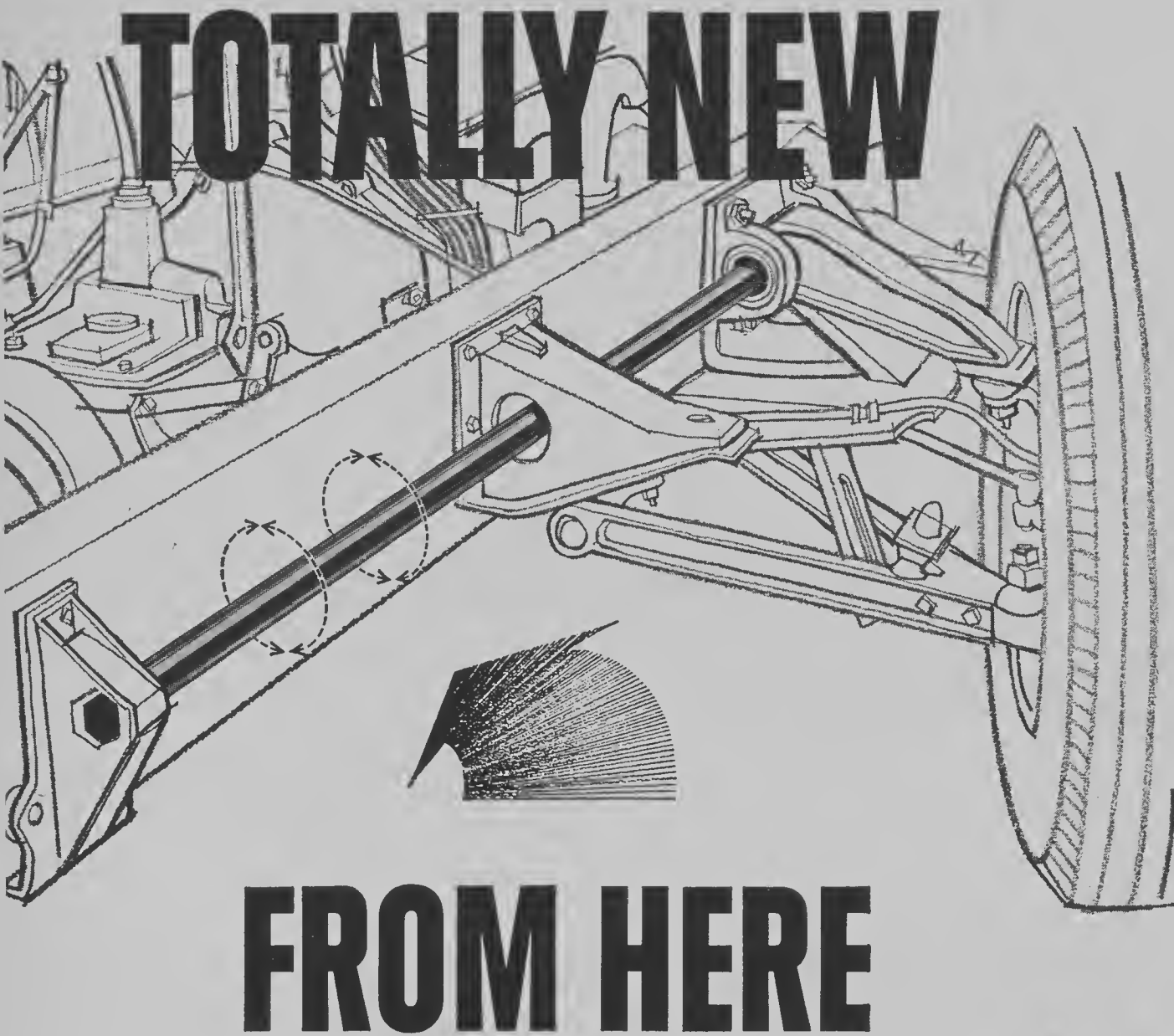
Now you get greater transmission flexibility, including famous Powerglide for conventional light-duty models, Hydra-Matic on Forward Control models and rugged 5-Speed Synchro-Mesh on medium and heavy duty models.



TOTALLY NEW STAMINA

Brawnier, tougher than any Chevy trucks ever made, with stronger frames . . . 67% more rigid cabs. Put a '60 Chevrolet truck to work for you soon.

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CHEVROLET TRUCKS *for* **60!**

POULTRY

Counting the Cost Of Producing Broilers

Figures show how much per lb. liveweight a grower must have if he is to break even

AS everyone who has tried it will know, there is no large margin of profit in broiler production. That's why it is so important to count up the cost to find out whether the business is economically sound. E. R. Hooey of the Department of Animal Science at the University of Manitoba has published some figures as a guide in calculating costs of production.

Items	Cost per bird	Cost per lb. (live)	Per cent total cost
Chicks -----	16 ¢	4.57¢	27.34
Feed (9 lb. at 3½¢ conversion 2.6 lb.)	31 ¢	8.86¢	53.04
Medication -----	0.5¢	-----	-----
Heat -----	2.0¢	-----	-----
Litter -----	1.0¢	-----	-----
Hydro -----	1.0¢	-----	-----
Insurance -----	1.0¢	-----	-----
Repairs -----	1.0¢	-----	-----
Taxes -----	1.5¢	2.28¢	13.64
Depreciation			
Buildings and equipment -----	1.7¢	-----	-----
Feeders and waterers -----	0.7¢	1.00¢	5.98
Interest on investment (6%) -----	1.1¢	-----	-----
	58.5¢	16.71¢	100.00%

(Depreciation calculated on the basis of 1 sq. ft. per bird, 4 crops sold annually, and 2% mortality. Buildings and equipment, 20 yr.; feeders and waterers, 5 yr.)

These figures are based on broad averages and cannot be applied directly to all situations. For example, the price of day-old chicks varies with the breed, source and quantity. But on the basis of these figures, a broiler grower must receive about 16.71¢ per lb. live weight to meet costs of production. No allowance was made for labor, which should be added according to local conditions.

Profit in Second-Year Layers?

THE depressed market for fowl has persuaded some producers to consider holding their flocks over for a second laying year. Does this pay? The answer given by the poultry department at the Brandon Experimental Farm, Man., is that the use of second-year layers is rarely an advantage, but may be profitable under special circumstances.

Their advice is to consider keeping birds only from a flock with an egg production of 60 to 70 per cent and a record of low mortality during the pullet year. Rigid culling is essential.

Forced molting is a possibility if it is timed to bring birds back to peak second-year production when prices are highest, or when there is a substantial price difference between grades to give the advantage of the larger eggs from second-year laying. Strains bred to produce well in their second year would be necessary.

Birds held over for a second year at Brandon produced about 40 less eggs per bird than they did in their pullet year, and needed 1.3 lb. more feed per dozen eggs. This did not include feed during the 8-week molting period.

The cost of chicks and for feed to rear them to laying age is about three times the cost of carrying yearling birds through 8 or 10 weeks of molting. Egg size is definitely in favor of the older birds, too, but shell and quality are normally lower in the second year. v

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against diseases and wireworms

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Controls most seed-borne and soil-borne diseases of wheat, oats, barley, rye, and flax.

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- Colors treated seed red

Use LIQUI-SAN alone, or in combination with LIQUID WIREWORM KILLER for more economical *dual-purpose* control of diseases and wireworms in one operation. (With the new free applicators, both products are applied to the grain at the same time, but separately—without any additional movement of grain).



LIQUID WIREWORM KILLER

Controls wireworms in wheat, oats, barley, rye, and corn.

May be used alone or applied at the same time as Liqui-San for dual-purpose control of wireworms *and* diseases.

- Contains Heptachlor
- Comes ready to apply
- It's a liquid (not a slurry)
- Easy and pleasant to use
- Gives uniform coverage of seed
- Protects seed and seedlings against damage from wireworms and other soil insects

BALANCED FORMULATION

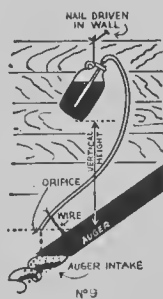
Liquid Wireworm Killer is formulated with Heptachlor and special non-injurious solvents. Green Cross Research has produced a product designed to give maximum wireworm control with minimum effect on seed germination.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE

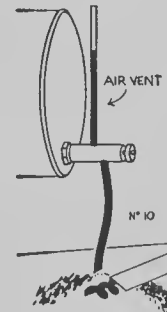
**TREAT YOUR GRAIN AT 200-300 BUSHEL
PER HOUR WITH GREEN CROSS
LIQUID SEED DRESSINGS!**

—and take advantage of these
FREE APPLICATORS

New plastic applicators supplied *FREE* with each container of Green Cross LIQUI-SAN or LIQUID WIREWORM KILLER. These applicators work in conjunction with your grain auger.

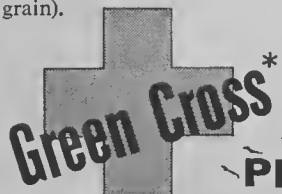


No. 9 APPLICATOR:
Supplied free with every ½-gal. or 1-gal. jug of Liquid-San or Liquid Wireworm Killer. Easy to use—bottle remains in upright position for simplified handling.



No. 10 APPLICATOR:
Supplied free with
every 3-gal., 5-gal.,
25-gal. and 45-gal.
container of Liqui-San
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Killer.

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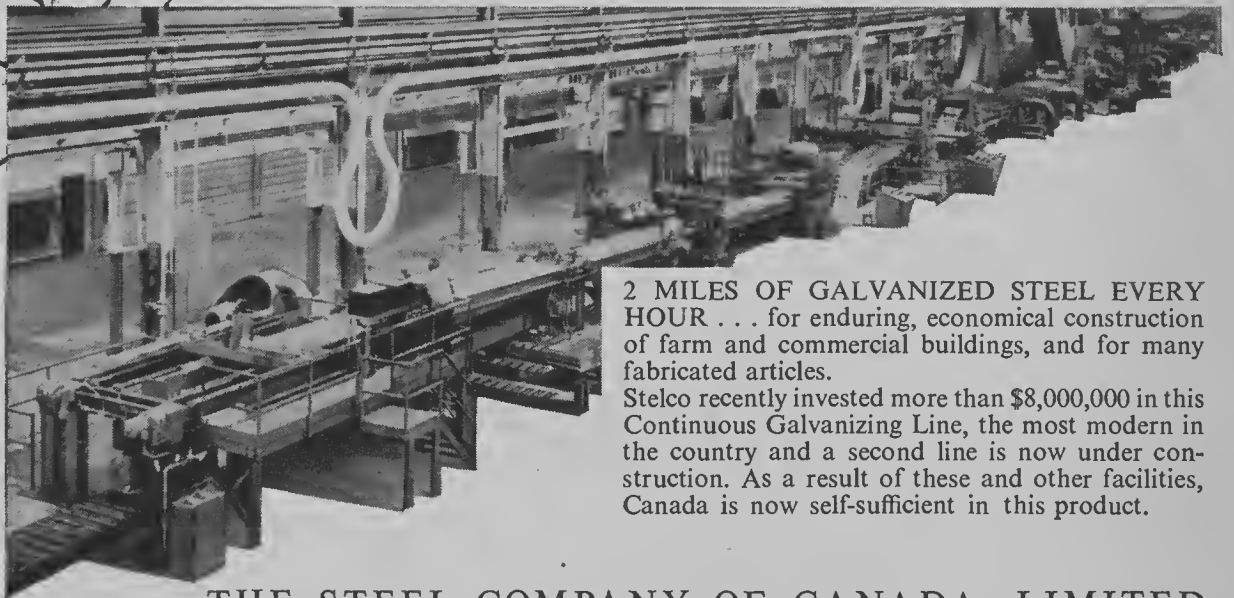
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Stelco, Canada's largest producer of steel and steel products, is now celebrating its 50th anniversary. This Canadian company salutes Canada's farmers whose initiative and enterprise have enabled them to make the most of the scientific and engineering advances of the past half-century.



2 MILES OF GALVANIZED STEEL EVERY HOUR . . . for enduring, economical construction of farm and commercial buildings, and for many fabricated articles.

Stelco recently invested more than \$8,000,000 in this Continuous Galvanizing Line, the most modern in the country and a second line is now under construction. As a result of these and other facilities, Canada is now self-sufficient in this product.

Stelco now enters its second half-century with nearly 16,000 employees; 12 producing and processing plants; and with 91% of its stock owned by some 15,000 resident Canadians.



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Liquid in Tire

IF you puncture a tractor tire that contains liquid for extra weight, jack up the wheel and turn the puncture to the top, say engineers of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. This saves most of the liquid. **V**

Pick Generator for Emergency Power

MAYBE there will be another ice storm, maybe not. But if you're thinking about buying a generator for stand-by power, Hal Wright's advice might be of some help.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture engineer says that you can buy generators operated by P.T.O., belt power, gasoline motor or a natural gas engine. Tractor-driven generators produce an alternating current

of 110-220 volts with an output varying from 3,000 to 12,000 watt capacity. Units producing 500 to 3,500 watts on 110 volts are driven by gasoline engines.

What size generator will fit your needs? Says Wright: "It varies with the amount of power needed to supply essential equipment." Here's what a dairyman might need:

- ½ h.p. milking machine, 6-7 amps.

- ¾ h.p. bulk milk tank, 10-12 amps.

- ¼ h.p. tank agitator, 4-5 amps.

- ½ h.p. water pump motor, 6-7 amps.

These total 26 to 31 amps. Now use a grade school physics formula: amperes x volts equals watts. If we substitute, we get: 28 amps. x 110 volts equals 3,080 watts. Add 600 watts for minimum house and barn lighting and we end up with a total wattage of 3,680 watts for one dairyman.

"Stagger the motors so you can use a smaller unit of about 2,500 watts to handle emergency requirements," suggests Wright. "A generator of this capacity (complete with control panel mounting a voltmeter and plug-in receptacles) costs about \$400. Bigger tractor-driven units producing 3,000 to 12,000 watts range from \$425 to \$700."

Can you afford it? Wright thinks milk production losses might eat up the cost of a generator within a week. Other convicers: two dairymen could stagger their milking hours and both use the same portable equipment; portable generators are handy as power units for welding equipment break-downs in the field. **V**

Report on Grain Dryers

FIVE major grain dryers have been tested by the Saskatchewan Agricultural Machinery Administration. Here are the highlights of their report:

- There is a need for continued study on the design of portable farm dryers to reduce temperature variations within the air chamber of the machines.

- Safe drying temperatures were established for drying milling wheat in each machine. These temperatures vary with outside temperature.

- The initial moisture content of wheat had an effect on drying temperature.

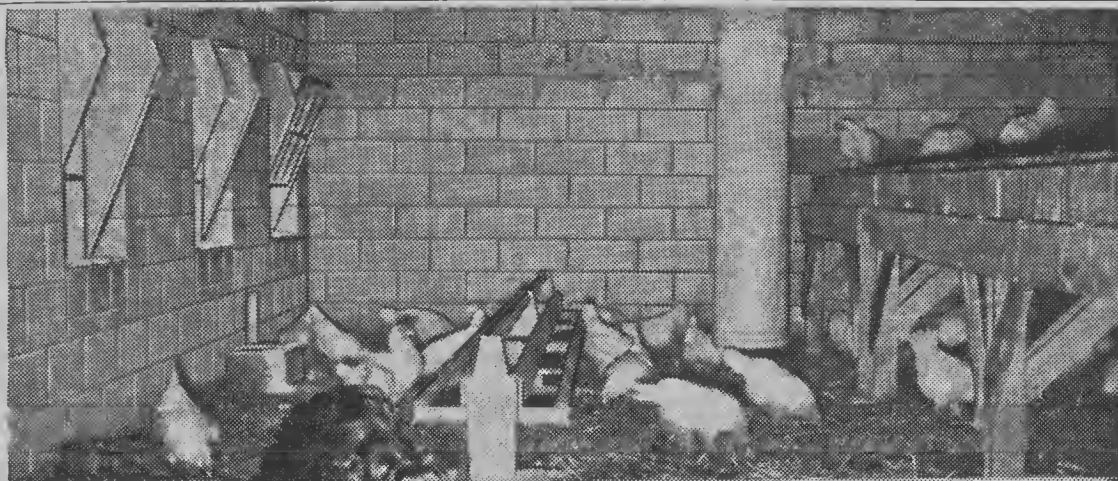
- Costs, including fuel for the tractor driving the dryer fan and propane gas for the burner, were affected by variables in outside temperature, moisture content and fan capacity. Fuel costs to remove a standard amount of moisture, 5 per cent, varied from 2.5¢ to 3.25¢ per bushel.

- The rate of moisture removal per hour was established for each unit, ranging from about 2 per cent to 2.5 per cent per hour.

- Drying ability of each machine was established for a standardized set of conditions to guide the operator.

- All the machines tested may be used for drying milling wheat, but farm grain dryers require the utmost skill. With proper operation they can be a valuable asset to farmers, particularly in northern areas.

Complete reports are available from Agricultural Machinery Administration, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. **V**



POULTRYMEN,

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Send for this free 116-page book of practical information on how to build modern, fire-proof, sanitary poultry houses—brooder houses—concrete runs for laying houses—egg coolers and storage buildings—manure pits—and other farm structures.

This handy book will also give you information on how to make high quality concrete as well as detailed instructions on how to build concrete block walls for all types of farm buildings.

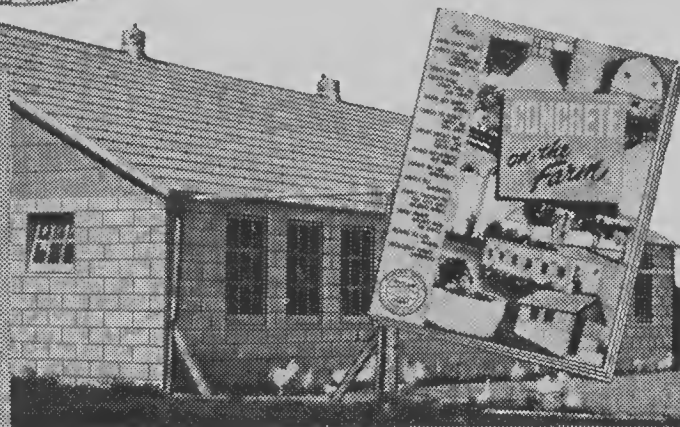
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Valve Springs Need Testing Too

WHEN you recondition tractor valves, take a look at the valve springs too. D. J. Jackson of the Ontario Agricultural College advises you to replace any springs that show signs of rusting, pitting or distortion. Use a valve spring tester (your dealer has one) to make sure the tension is right according to the specifications in the manufacturer's manual.

High pressure springs tend to overload the valve train. Weak springs promote bounce which may cause seat pounding and valve breakage, and cut down on engine efficiency. ✓

Wanted: A Turnip Combine

A MACHINE that will top, lift and load table turnips mechanically. That's what the Ontario Department of Agriculture is hoping to produce, and results look promising so far. "We're trying to develop a satisfactory topping unit and a lifter-loader separately, in hopes of combining them in one machine," says J. R. Scott, agricultural engineer.

The most successful topping device produced so far is a modified, hydraulically controlled IHC 300M sugar beet topper, with power-driven serrated disk to cut the tops. The height of cutting is controlled by a sensitive hydraulic valve linked to a broad finder shoe. There is also an attachment to straighten the turnips in the row, so they can be cut uniformly.

The power-driven disk is cutting the top roots of the turnips at the proper depth and lifting them properly, but it has not been successful in feeding them to the elevator, says Mr. Scott. The work goes on. ✓

Oil or Dry Air Cleaners?

THE oil bath air cleaner is best for tractors. Agricultural engineers at the University of Illinois have been testing the dry automotive air cleaners on farm tractors for the past 2 years. They had good results in the laboratory, but the cleaner was unsatisfactory in the field. They recommend the dry cleaner only as a pre-cleaner ahead of the oil bath unit to reduce the amount of oil needed for air cleaner service.

S. L. Vogel of the North Dakota Agricultural College reports that manufacturers of the dry type cleaner are continuing development work and perhaps will come up with a satisfactory model. In the meantime, the oil bath cleaner gives best protection against dust getting into the engine. Daily inspection and servicing of the cleaner keep engine wear at a minimum. ✓

Quick Warm-up

COVER the tractor's radiator with a blanket or burlap bags for quick engine warm-up and operating efficiency. The Ontario Department of Agriculture recommends that the wrapping is removed when the engine is warm. To cut out condensation in

the fuel system, fill the tank at night and run the engine until the carburetor is filled with fresh fuel. ✓

Sod Breaking Methods Compared

SHOULD you use a plow or a chisel to break sod? Don Dew has been comparing the two at the Lacombe Experimental Farm, Alta., on a field that had been 4 years in brome grass. He divided it into two equal plots and broke the sod on August 6, 1958. On one plot he used a moldboard plow, and on the other a heavy-duty cultivator with chisel points.

The plowing was to an average depth of 5 inches with a 3-bottom moldboard with general purpose bottoms. The chisel implement was used three times, the second at right angles to the first, and the third diagonally, with a final depth of 6 inches. Then the two plots were treated uniformly,

with double disking in the fall, normal seedbed preparation in the spring and similar seeding. Time and fuel consumption for the two types of breaking were observed and recorded.

The chiseling was considerably more expensive both in time and fuel. Plowing was at 0.845 acres per hour and chiseling (total of three operations) was at 0.496 acres per hour. Plowing consumed 2.42 gallons of fuel per acre, chiseling 5.40 gallons per acre.

Conditions were unusually dry when the sod was broken and again in the spring, so crop response was difficult to assess. Both plots were sown to barley in the spring of 1959 and produced identical results. But this is not too significant. Other tillage tests that produced different results in previous years had shown little difference in yield last year.

Don Dew says that chisel breaking may have a place in drier areas and in stony ground, but in the black soils of central Alberta the moldboard breaking seems preferable. ✓

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laboratories, refineries and sales forces—all helping to compete for business.

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is among other things, the spokesman for agricultural research. Whether he's describing a new variety of grain, a new insecticide, or a new farm implement, he knows that a new idea must be tested in the field to help the Canadian farmer keep pace with modern methods. That's where fieldmen, research workers, agricultural representatives and other extension specialists fit into the picture of modern farming.

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Nut Splitter

Stubborn, frozen or rusty nuts can be reached and split easily with this swivel-jaw nut splitter, which can handle nuts up to 7/8" across flats. The swivel blade is placed against a nut, the power screw is turned by hand so the jaw is tight, and then with hand or power wrench until pressure is sufficient to split the nut. (H. K. Porter Inc.) (278) ✓

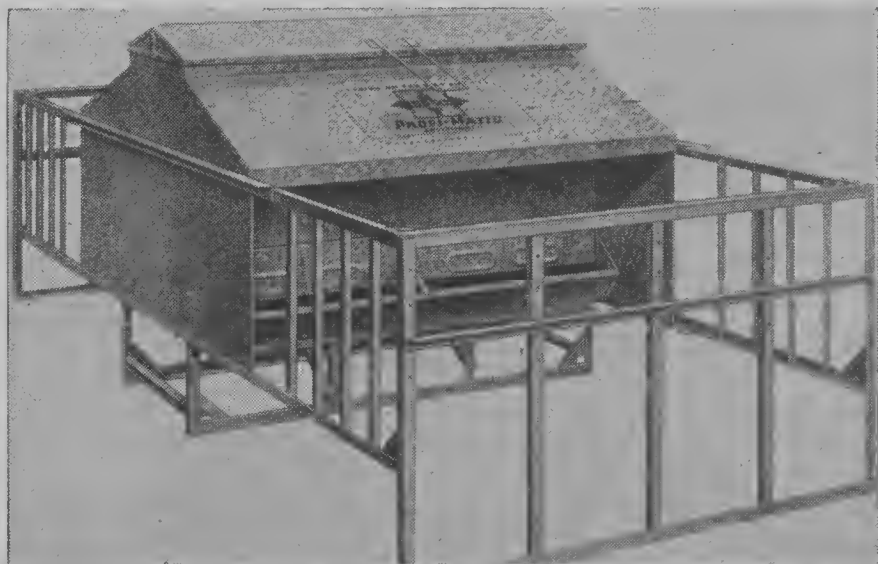


Windrower-Conditioner



This machine combines hay cutting, conditioning and windrowing in one operation. The conditioner is attached directly to the windrow and can be removed easily. It has variable-speed drive and three-way power steering. Single or dual drive wheels are available. (J. I. Case Company) (279) ✓

Calf Creep Feeder



Designed for up to 40 calves, this all-steel feeder is weather-tight, cow-proof and portable. It replaces a separate calf feeding lot. Stalls on 2 sides are 3½' by 6', with horizontal bars adjustable from 17" to 36½" high. Feed hopper holds 30 bushels. (H. D. Hudson Manufacturing Co.) (280) ✓



Tractor Hitch

The "Insta-Hitch" is operated from the tractor seat and hooks up three-point or tongued implements in seconds. A triangular unit bolted to the three hitching points of the tractor engages in a matching unit on the implement. Tractor's hydraulic arms are raised to move the locking lever. (McKee Brothers Ltd.) (281) ✓

For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW Department, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man., giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as-(17).

THE LAND-ROVER GOES ANYWHERE



If your work is rough—and your standards are high—you must look at the Land-Rover. This is not just another 4-wheel drive vehicle. It is an outstanding piece of automotive logic, to its every last nut and bolt, every control and moving part.

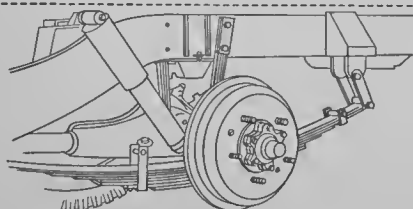
There's no place it won't go (within reason)—up and down hills that will have your heart in your mouth, through mud, ice and jungle... or sideways on a 30° grade. Its lightweight aluminum alloy body lets it combine roominess and height with a low center of gravity for incredible stability on any surface.

What's more, climate won't faze it. Where the Land-Rover body isn't aluminum, it's galvanized; won't rust, rot or corrode due to salts, moisture or chemicals. The box-section steel frame is painted even on the inside, for further protection. Land-Rover gives you your choice of a rugged 4-cylinder overhead-valve gasoline engine or an economical diesel plant. Both are designed and built by Rover for Land-Rover service, with all the power you need to go anywhere, and to run other equipment from any of three take-offs.

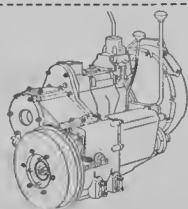
The Land-Rover handles like a passenger car, is com-

fortable to ride in and has a road cruising speed well over 60 miles an hour. There are seven basic body styles in two chassis lengths (88" and 109") including hard-tops, canvas tops and station wagons. Dozens of other special-purpose units are available on order.

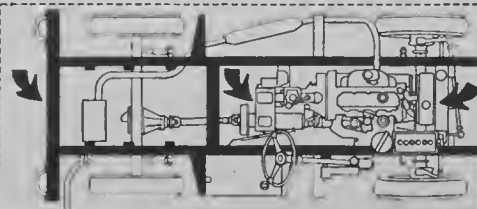
Industrial, farm and private users, plus the armies and police forces of over 30 countries, have found that Land-Rover is "the world's most versatile vehicle." A test-drive will convince you, too. **The Rover Motor Company of North America Limited** Mobile Drive, Toronto, Ontario; 156 West Second Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia.



Land-Rover's suspension system gives great stability and a well-balanced ride. Springs are specially graded to combine good riding for normal roads plus toughness for work on broken ground.



The versatile, rugged transmission gives four forward speeds and one reverse. Additional ratios on transfer box provide, in all, eight forward and two reverse speeds, as needed with 2- or 4-wheel drive.

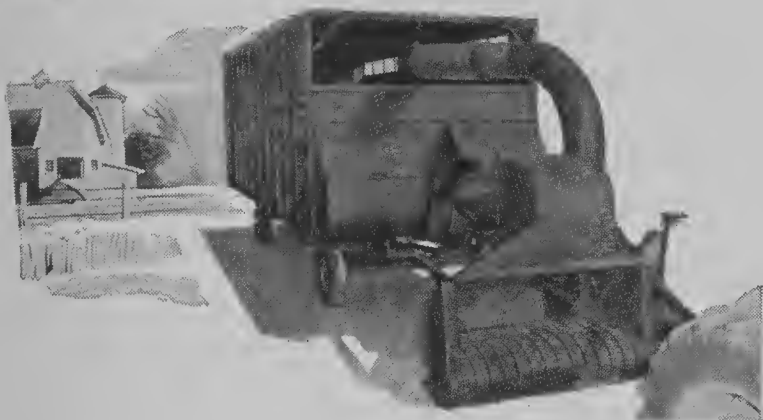


Practical power take-offs may be fitted at three convenient points to drive many kinds of machinery. Four types of units are: rear, with splined shaft or pulley drive; center pulley drive; front-mounted winch.



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Continued from page 18

A MILLION AND ONE USES

glycerin to form a new substance. Many early Canadian settlers used the same process to make soap.

Glycerin, a by-product of soap-making, has also become very important. It now has more than 1,500 uses. These include the manufacture of medicines, explosives, transparent wrappers, cosmetics, auto polishes, parchment paper, sausage casings, printers' rollers and alkyd resins used in paints.

FATS saved from the meat packing process are classed as edible and inedible. Some fats are hard to keep clean because of their nearness to internal organs. These are classed as inedible, and are used mainly for industrial purposes.

Lard, of course, is one of the most important by-products from hogs. New methods have improved its competitive position with other fats in the past 10 years.

Most farmers are familiar with the use of such meat packing by-products as tannage, meat and bone scraps in animal feeds. They are an important source of protein for poultry and hogs. But more recently, stabilized fats have been added.

Animal hair is the raw material for more than 50 products. Most cattle body hair goes to felt manufacturers for carpet underlays, insulation and slipper soles. Hog hair is curled and used in mattresses. Rubberized hog

hair is another recent development for upholstered furniture and tractor seats.

Glue, another important by-product, comes from hides and bones. A substance called collagen is extracted by heating hides and bones in water, and the glue liquor is drawn off and concentrated by evaporation.

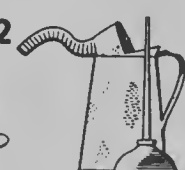
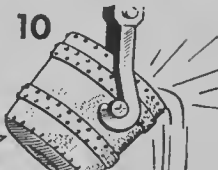
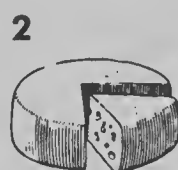
There are about 35 drugs made entirely or partly from animal sources. Perhaps the best known is insulin. It is obtained from the pancreas, and was discovered and developed in Canada by Banting and Best for the treatment of diabetes.

Another well-known drug, which is a by-product of meat packing, is A.C.T.H. made from the pituitary gland and used to treat rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatic heart disease and some forms of asthma. Then there is epinephrine from the adrenal gland for nose drops, liver extract to treat anemia, and albumen from blood used in testing for Rh factor in human blood. A non-medical use for animal blood is in the manufacture of adhesives, and also for chemicals that make tires run cooler.

It may come as a surprise to most people to learn that there are so many uses for the by-products of meat packing, and that new uses are being discovered constantly. It is encouraging to know that in the ceaseless battle against synthetic materials produced by the chemical industry, some farm products, at any rate, are putting up a very stiff fight.

BY-PRODUCT QUIZ

What animal by-products are used in making these items?



Fill in the number opposite the correct answer below:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| _____A. Tallow | _____E. Lanolin | _____I. Bone Charcoal |
| _____B. Wool | _____F. Skins and Intestines | _____J. Animal Fats |
| _____C. Blood | _____G. Gelatin | _____K. Rennet |
| _____D. Hides and Skins | _____H. Glandular Extracts | _____L. Glycerin |

Answers to By-Product Quiz

12A; 11B; 6C; 1D; 5E; 8F; 3G; 7H; 10I; 9J; 2K; 4L.

Nice People

by ROLAND BLACKBURN

THE car slowed down and turned into the rutted road that cut across the meadow to where Grandpa Hollis's bungalow sat, white painted and snug on the top of a low hill. Grandpa spotted it and heaved himself out of his chair.

"Johnny!" he called, summoning his tousle-headed young grandson, "I reckon we got ourselves a customer. Now don't forget, somebody made a fool of me over this farm, and now I'm going to make a fool of somebody else."

Johnny stared at him doubtfully. In spite of his tender 10 years, at that moment he had a better idea than his Grandpa of what was right and what was wrong.

"That fox," he reminded the grizzled retired seaman, "got into the duckhouse again last night and made a terrible mess."

"Then you take the broom and sweep it all up before these people see it. Pile the feathers into a bag and we'll burn 'em out of sight and out of mind."

A raucous chorus of quacking rose from the distance. Grandpa's head jerked up.

"What's got into 'em now?"

They gazed at the thick stream of pure white runner ducks pouring out from the marsh into the meadow.

"I bet it's the Macdonald's Alsatian dog again!" Johnny's voice was excited. He expected to see some fun.

Grandpa Hollis shook his head. "You're wrong this time, Johnny. It's the car coming across the fields. After last night those ducks are likely to be scared by their own shadows."

He stood watching the slow-moving automobile and a shadow crossed his face. "Doggone," he muttered, "I like the old place well enough, but if it isn't one thing it's another. Remember when the oil feed pipe for the incubator choked and the lamp went out? Spoilt dozens of eggs with only 2 days to go."

"Remember when the rats got among the ducklings?" piped up Johnny eagerly. "And the eggs, Grandpa—the hunts we've had for eggs."

"Ducks!" growled Grandpa morosely. "The cussedest creatures that ever was created." He ruffled his grandson's sandy hair. "Now not a peep out of you while I'm getting these suckers hooked."

"What are you going to tell them?"

The old man searched in his pocket for his pipe and tobacco. "What am I going to tell them? I'm going to tell them just what that other shyster told me. I swallowed it, hook, line and sinker . . . and that's what these people are going to do. You watch, and then you can go home and tell your doubting mother just how clever her old dad still is."

JOHNNY grinned. His grandpa shot a quick suspicious glance at that grin, but saw to his satisfaction that Johnny at least did not care how clever he was, so long as he was just his grandpa. The old man's face softened with pleasure and pride.

The car pulled up abreast of the house and the two occupants got out. The man looked about 25. He was long and loose of limb, with the casual easiness of one who knows what he is doing and never hurries about it. Johnny thought he looked like a TV star who played in cowboy pictures, but Grandpa thought he looked like a shrewd customer.

Then they both looked at the girl who climbed out and smiled as the man helped her. Love stuff, thought Johnny, as he saw the smile they exchanged. H'm, thought Grandpa shrewdly, if ever he saw two young people who had every intention of spending the rest of their lives together, these were the two.

"Well, well!" greeted Grandpa with outstretched hand. "I believe it's Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, isn't it? This is my grandson, Johnny. You're a very pretty girl, Mrs. Cooper, if I may be allowed to say so . . . and I always think it's a pity to see a pretty girl *without* saying so."

Grandpa could be a garrulous old man with a pretty woman, but Johnny thought Grandpa was showing him the way you led lambs to the slaughter.

"John's my name too," said the young man

Illustrated by WALLY BATTER

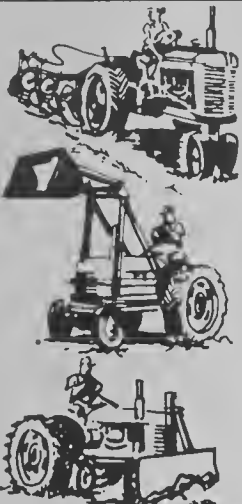


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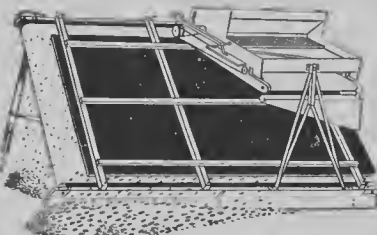
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lazily as he grinned at Johnny. "So we're practically related already."

"Well," said Grandpa, as though some wonderful experience was in store for everybody, "we'll walk over and take a look at those beautiful ducks."

He led the way over the crest of the low hill, past the bungalow with its enclosed garden behind, to where the meadow stretched wide and open down to the marsh.

The girl was obviously enthusiastic.

"It's perfect!" she exclaimed. "Just what we want, isn't it, John?" She turned to Grandpa. "You see, my husband's always worked in an office but has always longed to be on the land, and we've been saving up hard and now we're just about ready to . . ."

"Not so fast, sweetheart," her husband interrupted her, still grinning. "The accepted way of doing things is to tell Mr. Hollis we don't like the set-up, and then that we're not so keen on ducks. Am I right, Mr. Hollis?"

AS Grandpa Hollis looked at John Cooper, his grandson noted the familiar sign. One white eyebrow went down over one eye and the other bushy eyebrow went up. It meant that Grandpa was measuring up this slow-speaking young man with a certain element of doubt. Johnny waited for the next move. Grandpa was clever.

"You can't fool me," chuckled Grandpa suddenly. "There's no one that doesn't like ducks. Lovable things they are. Over there are the duck-houses. Practically new. But the guy I bought the place from was much too ambitious. That's why he had to sell out to me before he could get on his feet."

"Feed must cost a lot," said John Cooper slowly, watching Grandpa closely.

"Ha," said Grandpa, "that's the whole point about ducks. Chickens, now, have to have corn, mash, vitamins, everything . . . and you have to lay on water and electric light to make anything out of 'em these days. But ducks are a different proposition. They feed themselves. Spend the whole day grubbing around in the marsh. All you do is give 'em a little corn at night so that they get into the habit of coming home.

"Have you ever tried chasing hens into a henhouse? They'll go anywhere but where you want 'em. But ducks—why, they just come home in a flock and follow one another up the board into the duckhouses just as if you'd trained 'em. No trouble at all."

"You mean they get all their food themselves?" asked the girl wonderingly.

"Every bit of it, except a handful or so of corn at night. They grub down there in the marsh. That marsh is all yours, and they've got the pond beyond to swim in and get their water. It's like chicken farming without any of the trouble."

"Yes," said John Cooper slowly, "I suppose you've got something there."

This made Johnny the younger suddenly feel a qualm. It was going to be too easy. He knew, all at once, that he liked these two grown-ups. Here was Grandpa leading them like lambs to the slaughter, and Johnny had heard his own mother saying that

if Grandpa kept the ducks another year he'd lose every cent he had put into them.

Something began to worry Johnny, and he couldn't define just what it was, but it lay somewhere in Grandpa's words of an hour before. Someone had made a fool of him, and now it was his turn.

"Yes," continued Grandpa, "the pond and the marsh are yours, and the whole property is fenced around, specially to keep the ducks from wandering. Yes, that guy certainly put a lot of trouble and money into the place."

"It's wonderful," breathed the girl, who was looking back at the bungalow, neat and trim, on its low hilltop against a windbreak of trees, with a view over the marsh and pond.

JOHN COOPER picked a blade of grass and chewed it slowly. "Why do you want to sell the place?"

Grandpa was checked like a race-horse which is stretching out to the limit of its capacity, with the winning tape in view. "Why?" he said slowly. "Well, I'm no duckling myself. I'm getting to be an old bird, a bit leathery in the joints. And I'm an old seabird, too, if you know what I mean. No sooner do I get into one port than I begin thinking of the next one. Never could stay in one place long."

Johnny watched his grandpa's face, and Johnny had stopped grinning. Grandpa caught his grandson's eye and somehow he seemed to lose some of his confidence.

"Any snags?" asked John Cooper quietly, as he slipped his arm through that of his wife.

"Snags!" Grandpa almost snorted the word. "Look down there."

As he pointed, the marsh once more erupted quacking flocks of ducks that began to stream up the hill in a curious orderly kind of disorder, all straight and upright as only runner ducks can run, all spotlessly white in the sunshine.

"Aren't they beautiful?" cried Mrs. Cooper. Her charm lay in the fact that she was as spontaneous in her enthusiasms as a child. That was one of the reasons why Johnny liked her, and perhaps the reason why Grandpa Hollis almost scowled at her. And this scowl puzzled Johnny.

"Runner ducks," said John Cooper. "You breed 'em for eggs?"

"Yes," said Grandpa, "all purebred from registered high-laying stock. With proper care they'll lay up to 300 a year . . . each."

"And do they?"

"Do they?" exclaimed Grandpa. "You should see the time Johnny and I have collecting the eggs."

(Please turn to page 56)



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Which wasn't a lie in its way, thought Johnny.

THEN John Cooper put his arm around his wife's shoulders. "Like it?" he asked.

She looked up at him. "Yes," she said softly.

Love stuff, thought Johnny uncertainly, but somehow there seemed to be something nice about it.

"I think we'll take it," said John Cooper slowly.

Then Johnny caught his grandpa's eye, but he didn't grin. Nor did Grandpa wink as he might have done

under normal circumstances. Instead, he flushed.

"What do you mean, you'll take it?" he said gruffly.

"Just that," said John Cooper quietly. "We knew as soon as we saw it from the highway that this was the place we wanted."

Johnny looked at Grandpa, and Grandpa had his finger inside his collar, loosening it as though it was uncomfortable.

"Well, now," he said. "Wait just a minute. You sure you really do want this place?"

"Sure," said John Cooper. "At your price, less \$500."

GRANDPA looked at the girl and then he looked at young Johnny. Somehow he knew this moment would mean more to his grandson's future life than it would to any of the other three of them.

"Well," he said slowly, "it's your own money." He put his arm on young Johnny's shoulder. "Johnny, tell him about the fox."

A surge of relief seemed to hit young Johnny. "It got in last night,"

he said eagerly, "and ate quite a few ducks."

"O.K." said Grandpa. "Tell him about the rats."

Johnny grinned. "They got in among the ducklings last spring and killed a whole batch."

"Oh!" said the girl, and she looked up at her husband, who said nothing.

"Tell him about the incubator, Johnny." Grandpa was punishing himself.

"The oil feed pipe choked, the heat went off and spoilt dozens of eggs."

"Now tell him about the eggs."

Johnny looked up anxiously at Grandpa. This was going too far.

"Go on," said Grandpa.

"We let the ducks out every morning to find their feed, but they go and lay their eggs all over the place, in the marsh, in the pond, and we never find half of them."

"And when we do?" persisted Grandpa.

"Well, duck eggs taste too strong for lots of people."

"That's all," said Grandpa. "Still want to buy it?"

Johnny looked anxious. Grandpa looked sad. Mrs. Cooper looked disappointed. And they all looked at John Cooper. He just stood there, thinking, with the sun on his boyish face and a faraway look in his eyes.

"Well," he drawled, "the way I look at it, people like to eat ducks and not duck eggs. Runners lay eggs and they run their fat off getting food. Now if those ducks were table birds, fattened in pens before marketing, well . . ." His voice trailed off. Then he looked at the duckhouses. "Perhaps the guy who put them up thought more of keeping his ducks in than of keeping raiders out. Perhaps the equipment does need an overhaul. That's why I'm knocking a little off your price."

In one breath Johnny and Mrs. Cooper cried, "You still want to buy it?"

"That's right," said John Cooper. Then he looked at Grandpa and from Grandpa to young Johnny, and his words were even slower than usual as he spoke. "You're nice people to know," he said. Then he turned to his wife. "How about looking over the bungalow?"

The two of them walked up the slope arm in arm while Grandpa and Johnny followed.

"Grandpa!" Johnny's voice was hesitant. "Do you still want me to tell Mom about—about how clever you still are? And about the other things you said?"

"What other things?" Grandpa's voice was gruff.

"About . . . about fools?"

Grandpa's hand fell on Johnny's shoulder. "Don't have anything to do with it, Johnny. Just tell your mother what Mr. Cooper said we were."

Johnny smiled. "Nice people." He squared his shoulders and began to whistle.

Grandpa glanced sideways at him, and one bushy eyebrow went up and then down. "By golly," he thought, "that was sure a narrow shave!" And he was thinking of Johnny, not of his own affairs.



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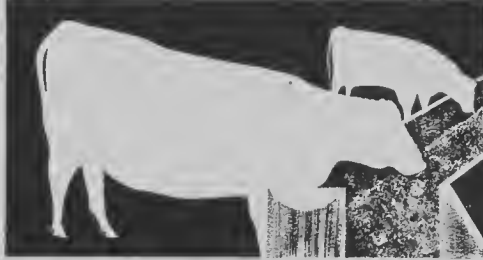
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[Bob Taylor photo]

PILLOW REVELRY

by GWEN LESLIE

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Maturing years will channel this energy in other paths, but the spontaneous revelry of pillow fights will be a treasured memory. V



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Adventure into Family History

by RUTH GRENVILLE

ONE rainy Sunday afternoon found our 10-year-old son asking "what can I do?" My suggestion was that he make a family tree and I started him off with a sheet of wrapping paper for a rough draft. I showed him how to begin. First he put his own name on the trunk of a tree; then his parents' names on the two main branches; and those of his four grandparents on the secondary branches, and so on.

We soon realized just how little information about the family we had ever taken time to impart to Bill. The various maiden names that appeared on the limbs of his tree brought forth explanations of how this or that person was a distant cousin; that Uncle Charlie Sheppard is really Dad's uncle and Grandmother's brother; that Grandfather had had a brother who lived in Alberta. And we soon realized just how little information about our families we had acquired from our parents.

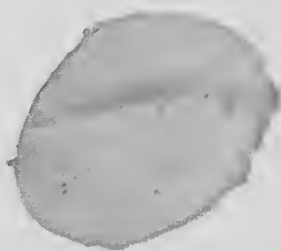
This led Bill to spend later visits with his two grandfathers filling in the gaps in the developing "tree." Both of them were obviously flattered at his interest and they were only too happy to talk about the lives and times of their parents and grandparents. When you know that your great-grandfather met your great-grandmother when he was working on the Erie Canal, and that he then settled in a small Ontario town as a signpainter and paperhanger, he becomes much more than a gilt name on a beflowered shaving mug. It gives a boy something to think about to learn that one of his great-grandmothers started to work in a mill when she was only 8 years old; and that she had to cross a foot bridge over the river. And he hadn't known that the family of his paternal grandmother was granted its farmlands by the Crown, for services in the War of 1812.

Bill's grandfathers sought out family Bibles and other records and we all learned that obituaries of 60 or 75 years ago were much more detailed than those today. We saw a medal awarded to a forebear for his service (however inactive) at the time of the Fenian Raid. In searching the past, we found that the members of one branch of the family were French Huguenots; since then, we have read a little about that period in history, a reading that has made us resolve to learn more about it. Place names like Sorel and Prescott and York led to a study of maps.

Bill has since redrawn his tree on a large sheet of white paper and it hangs on the wall in his room.

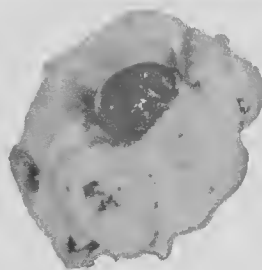
Many of us think we will some day gather and record bits of family information and lore, but it's all too easy to leave such a project undone. Why not start your youngsters drawing their family tree? We found we all gained from our little adventure into family history. Moreover, it was fun.

Bake three kinds of cookies at once!



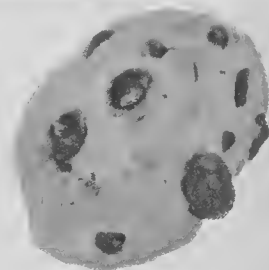
1 Sunny Orange Drops

2 teaspoons grated orange rind;
2 teaspoons orange juice;
1/3 cup shredded coconut.



2 Fancy Fruit Drops

1/3 cup glacé cherries, halves;
1/3 cup chopped nuts;
1/3 cup raisins.



3 Chip-Choc Drops

1/3 cup chocolate chips
or one square unsweetened
chocolate, grated.

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Family Variety Cookie Drop Recipe

3/4 cup shortening
1 cup brown sugar
2 eggs, well beaten
2 tablespoons milk
2 cups Five Roses Flour
1 tsp. baking powder
1/4 teaspoon soda
1/4 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon vanilla

Cream shortening, add sugar gradually, beating between additions. Add eggs and mix well. Sift dry ingredients. Add alternately with liquid to above mixture. Add vanilla. Divide dough into 3 equal portions. To the first portion, add ingredients to make Sunny Orange Drops. To the second portion, add ingredients to make Fancy Fruit Drops. To the third portion, add ingredients to make Chip-Choc Drops. Drop dough by teaspoonfuls onto greased baking sheet 1 1/2" apart. Bake at 375°F for 10 to 12 minutes.

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- 2 1/2 tsps. Magic Baking Powder
- 1/4 tsp. baking soda
- 1/4 tsp. salt
- 1 tsp. ground cinnamon
- 1/4 tsp. ground allspice
- 1/2 c. butter or Blue Bonnet margarine
- 1 c. lightly-packed brown sugar
- 2 eggs
- 1 tsp. vanilla
- 1/2 c. chopped pecans

Simmer raisins in boiling water, covered, 15 mins. Drain well, saving 1/2 c. of the liquid. Cool. Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder, baking soda, salt, cinnamon and allspice together twice. Cream butter or margarine; blend in brown sugar. Beat in eggs. Combine 1/2 c. raisin liquid and vanilla. Add dry ingredients to creamed mixture alternately with raisin liquid, combining lightly after each addition. Fold in raisins and chopped pecans. Turn into a greased 8-inch square cake pan, lined in bottom with greased waxed paper. Bake in moderate oven, 350°, 45 to 50 mins. Let cake stand in its pan on cake rack for 10 mins. Turn out onto rack; peel off paper; allow cake to cool completely. Frost cold cake with Cinnamon Butter Icing; decorate with pecan halves. Cut this tender cake with a saw-tooth knife.

Cinnamon Butter Icing Cream 1/4 c. butter or margarine. Sift together 2 c. sifted icing sugar, 1/2 tsp. ground cinnamon and few grains salt. Gradually blend sugar mixture into creamed butter or margarine, alternately with sufficient hot cream to make an icing of spreading consistency—about 2 tbsps. Mix in 1/2 tsp. vanilla.

Readers Suggest

Before wringing laundered denim overalls, fold them lengthwise so that seams are matched and creases fall at front and back. Run through wringer and hang on the clothesline by the leg bottoms, keeping the same fold. The overalls will dry with a pressed appearance, and won't need even a swish of the iron.—Mrs. E. F. Stafford, Shelden, Ont.

If you are boiling eggs with broken shells, put salt in the water and the eggs will not leak.—Mrs. Arthur Yuill, Almonte, Ont.

When removing buttons from old garments, slide them on a safety pin. The whole set will be together when needed.—Mrs. E. Elliott, Beatty, Sask.

A flour bottle is a handy item. Select a bottle about the size of a cherry bottle and puncture several holes in the cover. Fill the bottle with flour and use it for sprinkling the board before rolling out cookie dough.—A. McLean, Centerville, N.B.

To sugar coat doughnuts, shake them well with sugar in a plastic bag.—Mrs. Shirley Schmidt, Warburg, Alta.

Save old broom handles to use as rollers when moving heavy furniture, trunks, etc.

When the knob comes off a saucepan cover, insert a screw through the hole from the bottom and screw a cork on the top.—Mrs. Wes Nienkerchen, Pembroke, Ont.

If an egg yolk breaks in being separated from the white, remove it with a cloth that has been dipped in cold water. The yolk will stick to the cloth.—Anona Marshall, Fairlight, Sask.

To keep milk from scorching while it is being heated, rinse the saucepan with cold water before pouring in the milk.—Mrs. Perry Thompson, Bulgea, Sask.

Before cutting the fabric for buttonholes, mark each place with clear nail polish and allow to dry. Cut through the center and you will have a straight non-fraying edge to hold your stitches.—Miss Beatrice Brunk, Brunner, Ont.

Use a medium size square sponge to wax the floor by hand. It spreads the wax quickly and evenly and can be rinsed absolutely clean in a few seconds. You will have no more dangerous wax-soaked rags in your cleaning cupboard.

Any chromium-plated appliances can be kept sparkling and shiny by rubbing briskly with crushed newspaper.—Mrs. Violet Welsh, Chatfield, Man.

Avoid soiling floor-length drapes in routine floor cleaning by sewing small snaps to the lower corners and part way up each side on the back. Then, on cleaning day you can snap the drapes up out of the way.—Mrs. Thos. Peterson, Hazel Dell, Sask.

Forecast for Fashion

FASHION HIGHLIGHTS

- ✓ Refined simplicity in designs
- ✓ A jacket for every outfit
- ✓ Greige is new among neutrals
- ✓ Silk is the favored fabric

There's a jacket to wear with everything this spring. They may be short, hip-length or long. Fitted jacket fronts team with eased or dropped fullness at the back. There are buttonless boxy styles often bound in braid. The pull-on overblouse type appears with dresses and sportswear alike.

The color scene is calm in the wake of last year's riotous hot pinks and tangerines. Tones for spring 1960 are muted, chalky, and subtle. Greige is a new neutral characteristic of these muted tones. It ranges from flat to putty greens, almond greens and bronze pewter and can take on the look of bleached pebbles. White is used as a mild accent for beige, greige, mid-gray, sage green, honey, mid-blue and navy. The most popular contrasting color will likely be red.

Silk is the favored fabric for spring and summer day dresses. Slubbed silk and silk-linen mixtures are appropriate to the softly tailored styles. Silk surrah prints feature abstracts, irregular checks, and brush stroke designs in several tones of one color. Late-day costume silks include rich florals, tafetas, chiffons and organza.

Easy care fabrics are more numerous than ever for casual dresses and sportswear. Arnel jersey and blends of cotton with arnel, dacron and viscose combine ease of care with silky feel and sturdiness.

The Fashion Forecast predicts a very pleasant spring and summer for the new decade. Simple to sew, easy to wear, becoming to many—these are the enchanting characteristics of the new fashion season. ✓



Fashion for easy-living is shown in No. 9241, a softly tailored shirtdress. Jr.: 9, 11, 13; Teen: 10, 12, 14, 16; 50¢.

The fashion theme this year is tailored yet feminine, and classical in its simplicity. Refined from the styles of other years, the best fashion fundamentals have been selected.

Because the dress itself is not overwhelming, you'll stand out in it. And this is as it should be.

Detailed planning goes into this look of simplicity. Collarless necklines contribute to the uncluttered effect. The line itself may hug the throat, or it may be gracefully round in a scoop. The neckline may be a straight line from the seam over one shoulder to the other. In this case the neckline also contributes to the impression of width at the top used for emphasis on many slim skirted dresses. There's a suggestion of draping down from the shoulders in one dress, a blousing above the waist in another. Midriff insets may be wide, some wrap and tie. Deep V- and U-cut backs in contrast to high bodice fronts also bid for top interest. Skirts take many shapes: slim, bias-cut, shirred, pleated and slightly belled.

Sleeves are rarely set-in. They are generally wider, straight and more open. Some flare out in a cape effect. One extreme sleeve style is shoulder to waistline wide, tapering to a neat fit below the elbow. Some summer dresses are halter-styled, eliminating shoulder and sleeve.



Three in-or-out blouses and one skirt equal three outfits, No. 9233. Jr.: 9, 11, 13; Misses': 12, 14, 16, 18; 50¢



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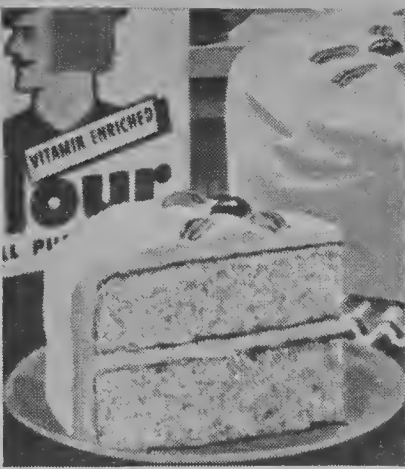


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by GWEN LESLIE



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BUTTER PECAN CAKE

Though there is no butter in the recipe, the brown sugar and pecans combine to give this cake a wonderful rich, buttery flavour!

2 cups sifted ROBIN HOOD All-Purpose Flour
½ cup granulated sugar
3 tsp. baking powder
1 tsp. salt
1 cup brown sugar
¼ cup shortening
1 cup milk
3 eggs
1 tsp. vanilla
¼ cup finely-chopped pecans

Sift flour, granulated sugar, baking powder and salt together into bowl. Stir in brown sugar.

Add shortening and ¾ cup milk.

Beat 2 minutes with electric mixer or by hand (150 strokes per minute).

Add eggs, remaining milk, vanilla. Beat 2 minutes more. Stir in pecans.

Pour into 2 prepared 9-inch layer pans or 9 x 13 inch oblong pan.

Bake at 375°F. for 35-40 minutes for layers; 45-50 minutes for oblong.

Frost as desired, decorate with pecan-halves.

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- It can raise the daily energy intake for rapidly growing teenagers because it's a readily available energy source.

- It raises the degree of appeal by adding its own good flavor.

- It raises the degree of storability in baked goods because foods made with honey stay moist longer.

Honey Cocoa Syrup

1½ c. cocoa	1½ c. boiling water
1 c. sugar	½ c. honey
½ tsp. salt	2 tsp. vanilla
⅛ tsp. cinnamon	½ tsp. allspice

Combine cocoa, sugar, salt and spices. Add boiling water and blend. Bring to boil over low heat and boil 5 minutes, stirring constantly. Cool. Add honey and vanilla. Store in a covered jar in the refrigerator. Yields 2¼ cups syrup.

To serve: Heat ¼ cup syrup with 2 cups scalded milk over boiling water. Beat with a rotary beater before serving. Makes 3 servings.

Honey Glazes

Glazed vegetables encourage second helpings for everyone. To glaze onions and carrots with honey, precook small white onions or carrots in boiling water. Drain when tender and let stand a few minutes to dry. Melt 4 T. butter in pan, blend in ¼ cup honey. Add the cooked vegetable and heat, turning occasionally until evenly well glazed.

Glazed Beets

2 T. butter	½ tsp. salt
½ T. cornstarch	12 medium-sized beets pre-cooked until tender
¼ c. lemon juice	
2 T. water	
½ c. honey	

Melt butter and blend in cornstarch. Stir in lemon juice, water and honey. Stir over heat until mixture boils and begins to thicken. Boil about 2 minutes, stirring constantly. Add salt. Add the cooked beets and thoroughly reheat. Serve hot. Yields 6 servings.

Honey Mayonnaise

½ c. apple juice	2 egg yolks, beaten
¼ c. honey	½ c. whipping cream
1 T. cornstarch	
Few grains salt	

Blend apple juice, honey, cornstarch and salt in top of double boiler. Place over boiling water and cook until mixture begins to thicken. Stir a small amount of the hot mixture into the beaten egg yolks.

Combine with remaining mixture in double boiler and cook for about 2 minutes or until thick. Remove from heat and chill thoroughly. Whip cream, then fold into the cold honey mixture. Serve with fruit salad, jellied or plain. Makes about 1½ cups dressing.

Honey French Dressing

¼ c. salad oil	¼ tsp. salt
¼ c. lemon juice	¼ tsp. paprika
¼ c. honey	

Place all ingredients in a jar. Cover and shake until mixture is well combined. Shake again just before serving. Serve with tossed greens or with fruit salad.

Honey Cookies

1 c. brown sugar	2 tsp. baking soda
1 c. shortening	½ tsp. salt
2 eggs, well beaten	3½ c. sifted all-purpose flour
1 tsp. vanilla	
6 T. soft honey	

Cream shortening and sugar. Add well beaten eggs. Blend in vanilla and soft honey. (If honey is hard, heat it over hot water.)

Sift measured dry ingredients together. Sift into first mixture, adding in several portions. Mix thoroughly.

Chill dough in refrigerator for several hours or overnight. Roll dough thin and cut in desired shapes. Bake at 350°F (moderate oven) for 8 to 10 minutes. Remove from pan and cool on rack.

For a real treat, serve these honey cookies two together with apricot jam spread in between.

Honey Cherry Cobbler

15-oz. can sour red pitted pie cherries	1 c. sifted all-purpose flour
½ c. honey	½ tsp. salt
⅛ tsp. salt	¼ tsp. mace
1½ T. cornstarch	3 T. shortening
¼ tsp. almond extract	2 T. honey
½ tsp. baking soda	2 T. white vinegar
	3 T. milk

Drain cherries, reserving juice. Combine honey, salt and cornstarch in a saucepan. Stir in cherry juice. Cook, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens. Remove from heat. Stir in almond extract and cherries. Pour mixture into a 10" x 6" x 1½" baking pan.

Sift together flour, baking soda, salt and mace. Cut in shortening until mixture is fine. Combine honey, vinegar and milk and add to dry ingredients all at once. Stir just until flour is moistened. Drop by spoonfuls over cherry mixture. Bake at 425°F (hot oven) for 20 to 25 minutes. Serve warm.

Honey Chocolate Cake

2 c. sifted cake flour	¾ c. water
1½ tsp. baking soda	1 tsp. vanilla
1 tsp. salt	2 eggs, unbeaten
½ c. shortening	2½ oz. unsweetened chocolate, melted
1¼ c. honey	

Mix shortening just to soften. Sift in dry ingredients. Add ½ cup of the liquid and the eggs. Mix until all the flour is dampened; then beat 1 minute. Add remaining liquid and melted chocolate. Blend, then beat 2 minutes longer. Batter will be thin.

Mix cake by hand or at low speed on electric mixer. Count only actual beating time, or count beating strokes allowing 150 full strokes per minute. Scrape bowl and spoon or beater often.

Turn batter into lined greased pans. Bake at 350°F (moderate oven) about 30 minutes for layers, or about 40 minutes for 1 large cake.

French Honey Chocolate Icing

½ c. sugar	3 oz. unsweetened chocolate, cut in pieces
¼ c. butter	2 egg yolks, well beaten
¼ c. light cream	
¼ c. honey	
¼ tsp. salt	

Combine sugar, butter, cream, honey, salt and chocolate in top of double boiler over boiling water. When chocolate is melted, blend with a rotary beater. Pour a small amount of the mixture over the egg yolks, stirring vigorously. Add to remaining mixture in double boiler and cook 2 minutes, or until mixture thickens. Stir constantly. Remove top of double boiler and place in pan of ice water or cracked ice. Beat until it reaches spreading consistency. Yields enough to cover tops and sides of two 8-inch layers.

Honey Custard Pie

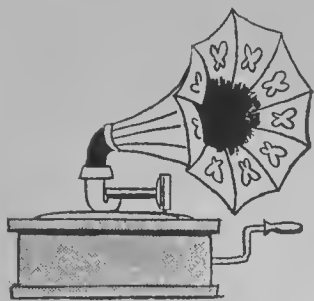
2 c. scalded milk	3 eggs or 6 yolks, slightly beaten
4 T. honey	Few grains nutmeg
¼ tsp. salt	
¼ tsp. vanilla	

Add honey and salt to scalded milk. Mix vanilla with slightly beaten eggs or egg yolks. Add milk mixture gradually. Strain into unbaked 8" pastry shell. Sprinkle top with nutmeg. Bake at 450°F (very hot oven) for 25 minutes or until a knife inserted in the center comes out clean.

* * *

Key to Abbreviations

tsp.—teaspoon	oz.—ounce
T.—tablespoon	lb.—pound
c.—cup	pt.—pint
pkg.—package	qt.—quart



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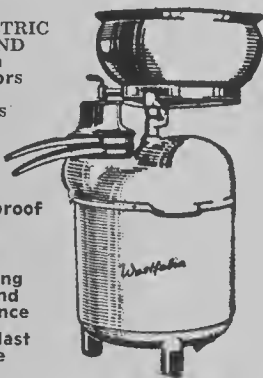


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[Canada Dept. of Agriculture photo]

Savory Steaming Stews

A SATISFYING meal in itself—that's what a succulent bubbling stew can be. Laden with your choice of tender-cooked vegetables, stew wafts a warm welcome to the dinner table.

Serve it from the stew pot or from a baking dish, topped with plump, light dumplings, tender biscuits or crisp, flaky pastry.

Choose your own flavor, varying the herbs and spices in kind and amount.

Adapt the hearty stew to what's available. Stew of different meats, poultry and fish all claim their place in appealing meals no one will suspect of being economical.

Brown Beef Stew

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2 lb. boneless beef | Chopped parsley |
| 6 T. flour | Savory or other seasonings |
| 3-4 c. water | Onions |
| Tomato juice or vegetable liquid | Carrots |
| Salt | Turnips |
| Pepper | Potatoes |

Cut stewing beef in pieces of desired size. Brown in a little of the fat cut from the meat. Sprinkle well with the flour and brown again. This second browning adds color and the flour helps make a smooth gravy that thickens as the stew cooks.

Add liquid and seasonings to browned beef. Cover and simmer for 1 hour over low heat. Add vegetables and simmer 1 hour. Top with dumpling dough, if desired. Cover closely and let cook 15 minutes without peeking. If you prefer a change, bake pinwheel biscuits atop the stew. Roll biscuit dough ¼" thick, brush with melted butter and sprinkle with chopped parsley and grated carrot. Roll as you would a jelly roll. Cut slices ¾" thick and arrange on stew. Bake at 425°F (moderately hot oven) for 25 to 30 minutes.

Scotch Stew

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 3 lb. lamb shoulder | ¼ tsp. pepper |
| ½ c. barley | 4 c. water |
| 6 medium onions | 6 medium potatoes, sliced |
| ¼ c. chopped celery | 6 medium carrots |
| ½ tsp. thyme | 2 c. canned green beans |
| 1 T. salt | 2 T. flour |

Wipe meat and trim fat. Cut in serving-size pieces. Brown well in a heavy pan. Add barley, onions, celery, seasonings and water. Cover closely and simmer 1 hour. Add potatoes and carrots and cook until done, about 45 minutes.

Add green beans and cook 10 minutes before serving. Thicken gravy with flour and top with dumplings, baking powder biscuits, or pastry, as desired. Makes 6 servings.

Super Chicken Pie

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 4 to 6 lb. stewing chicken | 10 peppercorns |
| 3 c. water | ½ c. chicken fat |
| 1 medium onion, sliced | ½ c. flour |
| 2 celery tops (or celery salt) | 3 c. chicken broth |
| 2 bay leaves | ½ c. light cream or evaporated milk |
| 1 tsp. monosodium glutamate | 1 tsp. salt |
| 2½ tsp. salt | ½ tsp. nutmeg |
| | 2 c. cooked peas |
| | 12 small onions, cooked |

Place chicken, whole or cut-up, in a kettle with tight-fitting lid. Add water, onion slices, celery, bay leaves, monosodium glutamate, salt and peppercorns. Cover, and bring to boiling. Reduce heat and simmer 2 hours, or until tender. Remove from heat. Take out chicken and remove meat from bones in large pieces. Strain broth and chill.

Fat will harden on the chilled broth. Remove it and measure ½ cup of this fat and melt in saucepan. Blend in flour. Stir in chicken broth and cream. Add salt and nutmeg. Cook, stirring constantly, until mixture is thickened and comes to a boil. Add cooked peas, onions and chicken and heat thoroughly. Turn into a 2½ qt. casserole and top with biscuit dough (recipe below) or pastry. Dough topping may be cut in rounds, diamonds, doughnut shapes. Bake at 425°F (hot oven) for 25 to 30 minutes. Makes 6 servings.

Biscuit Topping

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| ½ c. evaporated milk | 2 c. prepared biscuit mix |
| ½ c. water | |

Combine evaporated milk and water. Stir into biscuit mix with fork; beat 15 strokes. Knead gently on a lightly floured board. Roll out ½" thick. Cut as desired and arrange on top of chicken mixture. Bake at 425°F (hot oven) for 25 to 30 minutes. Serve immediately.

Oyster Stew

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 tsp. celery salt | 2 doz. raw oysters with liquid |
| ½ tsp. paprika | ½ tsp. liquid red pepper seasoning |
| 1 T. Worcestershire sauce | |
| 4 c. milk | |

Add celery salt, paprika and Worcestershire sauce to oysters and liquid in a deep kettle. Heat until edges of oysters curl slightly. Add milk and bring to a boil. Remove from heat and stir in liquid red pepper seasoning. Serve with a lump of butter in each bowl. Makes 4 servings.—G.L.



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Young People

Manitobans talk in a winning way

Talking Points

WOMEN don't know how to talk. Patsy Dodds and Marie Anderson, members of the Stockton Eager Needlers 4-H Club, are convinced that most men would disagree with this bold statement. But they demonstrated that women *could* learn to talk more effectively.

The girls explained that while the material used in any speech or demonstration was of the utmost importance, voice, clothes and poise contributed in equal amounts to its success.

Patsy explained that both vocal power and tonal variation can be improved by proper breath control. She interpreted this to mean "inhaling deeply and exhaling slowly and evenly." Marie demonstrated the point by showing that if a speaker breathes in deep gulps, she sounds as if she has been running a race. Proper breath control, however, allows a person to speak a number of words without having to take a breath.

To improve breath control, the girls recommended practice with sentences containing "p" and "b" sounds before a lighted candle. They suggested such tongue-twisters as "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers" and "big bad boys boot black bears blue." Once they learned to speak these sentences in front of the lighted candle so that the candle barely flickered, they knew they were making headway.

A tape recording of the voice, and a mirror, according to the girls, are extremely useful tools in developing a good speaking voice. The tape recording detects errors in enunciation. It also points out such lazy speech as the dropped "g" in words like looking and singing, or the use of "yah" for "yes." To correct these faults they adopted a method used by a teacher of their acquaintance—they practiced such words in front of a mirror.

THE mirror is useful in practicing voice projection. Their advice: head up, shoulders back and do open that mouth (but not so wide as to cause distortion).

"Tonal variation," Patsy explained, "does much to hold the attention of your listeners." As an example, she pointed to the cheery "good evening" with which Marie introduced their demonstration and compared it to the same introduction delivered in a colorless, monotonous voice. The first one prompted smiles; the second, inward groans. She warned that variety in expression could only be achieved by practice.

There were other suggestions: Make your glance and your welcoming smile include everyone in the audience. As you do this, inhale deeply to help quieten the butterflies that nearly every speaker feels when facing an audience.

When it came to clothes, the girls recommended that these should

present a pleasing picture—pleasing but not distracting. This means no large hats, or elbow length gloves. Instead, hats should be small and simple, the gloves short, and skirts the correct length.

Jewelry, too, should be simple. There are two reasons for this. If it is simple, it is not so likely to distract from the speaker's message. Nor will it interfere with a neck microphone if it is necessary for the speaker to use one. They warned against jewelry that touched against a microphone because of the resultant noise.

They had another suggestion regarding microphones. They suggested practice with a stick or similar object to familiarize oneself with handling a hand microphone. "Please," they said, "lay the microphone down gently on a soft surface to eliminate distracting noises."

THEY described poise as the manner in which a person sits, stands and walks and how that person reacts to the unexpected. It is a quality that can only be achieved by serious study. They did suggest that:

- If you must sit with your legs at an angle, keep them both at the same angle; or
- If you must cross your legs, keep both feet on the floor, knees together; or
- Sit well forward, knees together, with the heel of one foot to the instep of the other.

Hands are most at ease, the girls explained, if they are placed casually in the lap, with thumbs foremost and in sight of those who may be sitting opposite. Hands should be still at all times. Here a speaker's notes are invaluable. Choose small cards. Even if you never use them, they help to prevent fluttery hands and fidgety fingers and give a feeling of confidence. If the worst happens, and you do drop your notes, don't become flustered.

Smile, slide one foot back and bend your knees to retrieve them.

Often it's an ordeal for an inexperienced person to walk to the speaker's platform. But it is an ordeal that can be lessened by practicing a graceful, easy walk. The simplest method to achieve grace in walking is the old-fashioned one—regular practice with a book on the head! Some speakers sway as they speak; if this is your problem, correct it by standing with the heel of one foot to the instep of the other.

For gals who are faced with a demonstration or speaking engagement, Patsy and Marie summed up their findings in this way:

1. Make the most of your voice by inhaling deeply and exhaling slowly. Put feeling and expression into the words you speak. If you sound happy and interested, your audience is much more likely to be happy and interested. Practice often in front of a mirror.
2. Select clothes that are becoming but not distracting. Keep costume accessories in harmony.
3. Learn to stand erect, and, at the same time, convey a mood of relaxation. Sit with both feet on the floor, hands in lap. Walk as if you had a book on your head. Stand with the heel of one foot to the instep of the other. Use notes on small cards to give confidence and lessen hand movement. Most important of all, don't forget to smile.

"If you put some of these pointers to work you will never describe the brain as something that starts to function at birth and ceases when you rise to make a speech," according to Patsy and Marie. These pointers helped Patsy and Marie to win first place in the annual competition among Manitoba's 4-H club senior demonstration teams. They can be equally helpful to others. V



Marie Anderson and Patsy Dodds talked so effectively they won top honors in Manitoba's 4-H demonstrations. They titled their project "Talk, Talk, Talk."

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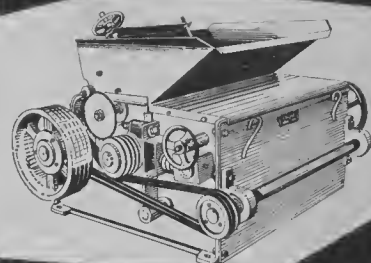
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What's Happening

(Continued from page 8)

for everything she buys — except for foodstuffs, and meat in particular. Let us all do our best to de-bunk this feeling that meat prices are high. Compared to the rise in wages and cost of other goods, meat prices are very reasonable." V

DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS SAID DISCRIMINATORY

The greatest need of the poultry industry today is for freedom from help. Government and commercial help has hurt it in the past, according to Prof. Ross Cavers, head of the Poultry Department at the Ontario Agricultural College.

Speaking at the Western Ontario Agricultural School, Professor Cavers said that the poultry industry now has the ability to double its egg or broiler or turkey production anytime. But last year, overproduction in both the U.S.A. and Canada made it one of the toughest years for egg producers since the early 1930's.

In the U.S., the trouble was caused by contracts. Flocks, producing under contract to commercial firms, weren't liquidated. In Canada, government support prices led to overproduction. In both countries market breaks were the result.

In condemning Canada's deficiency payment program, Professor Cavers suggested that it had one good result

—it had killed the idea of contract egg production. Now, eggs are being produced on a quality control basis.

He suggested that the purpose of deficiency payments was to discourage the trend of the 1950's to big flocks. But he said this must be done at the expense of big producers, and he found it distasteful that the public treasury should be used to knock out anybody.

Despite this, Professor Cavers predicted that the long-run trend is likely to continue to discourage the smaller producer, unless there is a further twist of the present legislation to discriminate against big producers. He suggested that the present low prices for eggs could cause an excessive correction in production, which would lead to really big overproduction again in 1962. V

ONTARIO'S NEW AGRICULTURAL DIVISIONS

A major reorganization of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, announced in January by W. A. Goodfellow, minister of agriculture, has separated its functions into a Division of Marketing and a Division of Production, each with an assistant deputy minister.

The services are divided as follows: **Marketing Division** — markets branch, Ontario Food Terminal Board, Ontario Stockyards Board, Milk Industry

Board of Ontario, farm products inspection service and Farm Products Marketing Board. **Production Division** — livestock branch, field crops branch, agricultural and horticultural societies branch, extension branch, home economics service, and the farm economics and statistics branch. V

HOGS IN CANADA

An estimated 6,417,000 hogs on Canadian farms at December 1, 1959, was 7 per cent below the total at the same time the previous year. There was a 2 per cent decrease in Eastern Canada and 11 per cent in the West. The expected farrowings for the December 1959 to May 1960 pig crop are estimated at 588,500 sows, or 16 per cent less than in the spring period of 1959. V

LIVESTOCK "CUSHION" HELPS SASKATCHEWAN

"Livestock sales have a marked stabilizing effect on the sagging farm income situation," said I. C. Nollett, Saskatchewan's minister of agriculture, at the Saskatchewan Livestock Convention last month. He said that income from livestock had risen from \$126 million in 1955 to \$185 million in the past year, and was "a terrific cushion to overcome losses in grain due to natural hazards."

Mr. Nollett continued: "There have been extreme emergencies arising this fall and winter in feed shortages, but we still have our basic herds intact. We expect a slackening off of the markets. Demand will decrease in the

next year especially from the United States, but with increasing population, particularly in the U.S., the long-term future demand for beef is good." V

CO-OPERATIVE COLLEGE

With the new title of Western Co-operative College, the former Co-operative Institute of Saskatoon has now been incorporated. Plans are being made to build a residential school building in the same city.

The purpose of the college is to provide education and training in co-operative principles and methods. Incorporation was wanted because services are being provided to co-operatives in the four Western provinces, and the expanded program required permanent facilities that would be best administered by an incorporated organization. V

OIL SEED PRODUCTION SAID UNPROFITABLE

In his address to the Dairy Farmers of Canada annual meeting President W. B. Rettie reported that the Institute of Edible Oil Foods recently suggested that any restrictions on the sale of vegetable oil products (such as margarine) was discriminating against Canadian growers of soybeans and other edible oil seeds.

In answer, he quoted figures showing average soybean yields were about 20 bushels per acre in Ontario, and 10 bushels in Manitoba. He called it nonsense to imply that (Please turn to next page)

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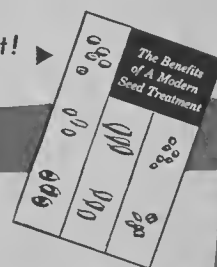
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What's Happening

Canadian farmers can make a living growing soybeans.

Turning to sunflower seed, he cited an 11-year average net return to Manitoba growers of \$3.35 per acre. Rape crops grown in Saskatchewan, he reported, grossed an average return of \$18.50 and \$30 per acre in the past 2 years. Mr. Rettie asked: "Does any intelligent person really believe that the growing of oil-bearing seeds in Canada is profitable, or a means of farmers making a living?"

SEED GROWERS TO AID NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Convinced that it pays to advertise, the Saskatchewan branch of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association has agreed to raise funds among its members to help the national body's campaign to promote the use of pedigreed seed. The Association left it to the Board to decide whether the money would be provided by an acreage assessment or by increased annual fees. It was agreed that any such program should be worked out in conjunction with those of the Alberta and Manitoba branches.

During the meeting, which was held as a part of Saskatchewan's Farm and Home Week, a panel of seed specialists explained recent changes in C.S.G.A. regulations. Prominent among these is the stipulation that the C.S.G.A. shall be the

sole seed pedigreed agency in Canada. There will be fewer seed grades in the new rules: these will include one registered grade (with provision for a substandard grade), two certified and two commercial seed grades. All registered seeds must be graded and sealed by inspectors of the Canada Department of Agriculture. However, some "authorized" agencies will be approved by the government for the grading and tagging of certified grades.

There are some changes in naming practices too. In the case of open pollinated crops, the variety name can only be used if an Association certificate has been issued for that particular seed lot. As far as forage seed mixtures are concerned, variety names can be used if certificates have been issued to cover seed used in making these mixtures.

GET TOGETHER FOR FARM AND BUSINESS

The First National Farm Forum to be held in Canada is slated for Winnipeg at the Royal Alexandra Hotel on March 17 and 18. It is being organized and underwritten by the agricultural bureau of the Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce, with the object of enabling farmers and businessmen to exchange views and come to understand one another better. These forums have been held in the U.S.A. at several places for a number of



[Guide photo] W. A. V. Allan (president) with the officers of the Saskatchewan branch of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, who met at Saskatoon last month.

years, and the first Canadian venture is modeled on the same lines.

There is an impressive array of speakers. They include the Hon. Douglas Harkness, Minister of Agriculture; Dr. H. H. Hannam, president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture; William Dodge, executive vice-president of the Canadian Labor Congress; and D. J. Van Balluseck, Netherlands Ambassador to Canada. The first three will also join other personalities from the farm and educational fields in a panel discussion.

There are no registration fees or costs, except for the official luncheon. The Forum is open to any farmers, farm women or businessmen who wish to attend, and they will also be free to express their views. Depending on the success of this first effort, there is

a possibility that the Forum could become an annual affair.

HOG REGISTRATIONS

Failure to supply registration numbers with hog shipments could disqualify farmers from participating in the Federal Government's deficiency payment scheme. The Canada Department of Agriculture reports that over 100,000 registrations had been processed up to the middle of January, and farmers that had applied but had not received registration numbers were given special instructions with their settlements.

The trucker or shipper is to record the registration number along with the farmer's name, address and tattoo identification of hogs on the manifest he delivers with the hogs.

What Farm Organizations Are Doing

MFU BRIEF EMPHASIZES PRICE

The Manitoba Farmers' Union, in its annual brief to the provincial government, emphasized "price." The MFU claims the combined efforts of all farm organizations and provincial governments are needed to impress upon the Federal Government the need for action to help farmers meet the present inflationary period.

The brief offered two alternatives: a check on inflated costs, by legislative measures by the Federal Government comparable to the price control legislation of World War II; or increased farm prices based on a cost of production that includes a fair return on investment and labor.

The brief expressed concern about claims that farm management, greater efficiency, and greater productivity, are the answers to the farm problem. The MFU view the problem as one of steadily decreasing prices and larger farm surpluses. To meet this situation the MFU recommended controls on the volume of farm production under an effective marketing board program and/or parity prices.

The brief recommended some changes in Manitoba's proposed crop insurance program. These asked:

- that the long-term average be changed from 35 years to not more than 20 years;
- that the long-term average yield

be based on actual yield instead of deliveries to country elevators;

- that losses be calculated on the estimated final payments, rather than initial payments; and
- a representative vote to include all farmers if the majority vote is favorable.

While the MFU commended the Federal Government for the new deficiency payment program on hogs and eggs as being a step in the right direction, it asked that such payments be calculated on the basis of a provincial or regional average price in place of the national weighted average price now in use. The farm union requested the provincial government support of its proposal.

Changes in Manitoba's farm credit legislation were recommended. These would make loans to farmers between the ages of 21 and 35 at an interest rate of 4 per cent; make loans to persons or farmers' sons desirous of becoming farmers who might not have much security; make loans, under a father-son agreement, where the father is over 60 and the son under 21 years of age; and reduce the time interval between the date of the loan application and date on which it is paid out to a maximum of 60 days.

Other requests were concerned with amendment of the Natural Products Marketing Act to allow marketing boards on a majority vote; study of marketing boards; a higher budget

for the provincial department of agriculture; timber permits; reinstatement of bounty payments on predatory animals.

Where insect infestation reaches epidemic proportions, the MFU asked for compulsory spraying of insecticides, insecticides to be provided free of charge. It also asked for reduced farm truck license fees. Legislation to ban daylight saving time was sought, with the recommendation that a plebiscite be conducted to determine citizens' wishes.

The brief also asked for changes in the province's Implement Act to ensure that parts and service were readily available from the major farm implement companies.

N.B. FEDERATION HOLDS ANNUAL MEET

At its annual meeting the New Brunswick Federation of Agriculture recommended deficiency payments on hogs be made every 3 months, or, in the alternative, that payment be based on an initial introductory 3-month payment period.

Resolutions were passed favoring unemployment insurance for farm workers; maintenance of the 64 cents per pound support price for butter; freight assistance on feed grains on a permanent basis; and Federal Government research into the most satisfactory means of controlling injury to potatoes during harvest and storage.

Other requests were for financial assistance to farmers whose crops were damaged this year by frost and

drought and similar aid to move seed oats into the stricken areas.

The federation also asked for year-round use of standard time; a review of inspection services for certified and foundation seed potatoes; assistance in the cost of moving fertilizer into areas where it was needed; compulsory grading of Christmas trees; retention of the N.B. Margarine Act; and reduced license fees on farm trucks.

SFA SUGGESTS DEVELOPMENT FUND

The Saskatchewan Federation of Agriculture, at its annual meeting, repeated its support and request for deficiency payments on Western grains. It also passed a resolution asking for a one-eighth of a cent per bushel deduction by the Canadian Wheat Board on all grains. This de-



"Am I pitchin' it up fast enough to suit you now, Paw?"

duction would be used to develop a fund for university research into the marketing and utilization of grain.

Another resolution requested a minimum support price plus deficiency payments on livestock and livestock products in place of the open market price and deficiency payments.

Other requests included:

- a 2-price system on wheat, one price for the domestic market, the other for export markets;

- interest-free cash advances on unthreshed grain to supplement provincial assistance;

- a comprehensive investigation into the prices and distribution of farm machinery and repairs.

Delegates also asked for nationalization of the Canadian Pacific Railway to permit its operation as a public utility. They also supported producer marketing boards to permit farmers to control the sale of their produce. ✓

N.S. FEDERATION FORMS SENATE CLUB

The Nova Scotia Federation of Agriculture now has an official link with its past presidents through a Senate Club. Past presidents of both the federation and the N.S. Farmers' Association are eligible for membership.

The club held its first meeting last month. It will act in an advisory capacity to organized agriculture in Nova Scotia when requested, foster federation activities, and provide a place to exchange ideas for improving N.S. agriculture. ✓

Continued from page 10

DAIRY FARMERS

It found that a casual and dangerous membership policy resulted in the most pressing problem: The organization is underfinanced and unequal to maintaining even the minimum staff and services required at the headquarters of a farm organization. Payments by member groups in 1959 ran about \$10,000 behind expenditures in a budget said to be already too small. And after noting the "inconsistency" of operators of some dairy plants regularly becoming board members, the report called for a stronger policy defining membership and membership responsibilities.

The report recommended an operational budget of \$40,000 for 1960, \$15,000 above that of 1959. And it laid out a three-stage plan to gradually expand its services to the industry and its member groups.

In short, the committee called on the Dairy Farmers of Canada to become a vigorous spokesman for the dairy farmer and his interests. It should inform the public of the dairy farmer's position, and impress on others the importance of the dairy industry. It should help member groups in their dealings with local governments or other groups on important matters like the margarine issue.

To enable the organization to fulfill these objectives, the report called for a smaller, more active board of di-



The Dairy Farmers of Canada 1960 executive is (left to right): F. W. Maddock, J. T. Monkhouse (1st vice-president), F. E. Lutes (president), J. B. Lemoine (2nd vice-president) and G. R. McLaughlin. W. B. Rettie was absent.

rectors. This would consist of a president elected for a 2-year term, two vice-presidents and two directors. These would be elected on a basis of merit alone, rather than on the basis of regional representation. The board would meet at least four times a year and provide more guidance to the administrative officers. And it would also handle finances, prepare annual budgets and act as a continuing policy committee through the year. The president would be expected to visit member organizations across the country during his term.

THE committee suggested renaming the present senior administrative post of secretary-treasurer to secretary-manager in keeping with the broader responsibilities envisioned for it. And it called for hiring of additional office help so the economist, who is already on staff, can devote full time to research and preparation of newsletters and other documents.

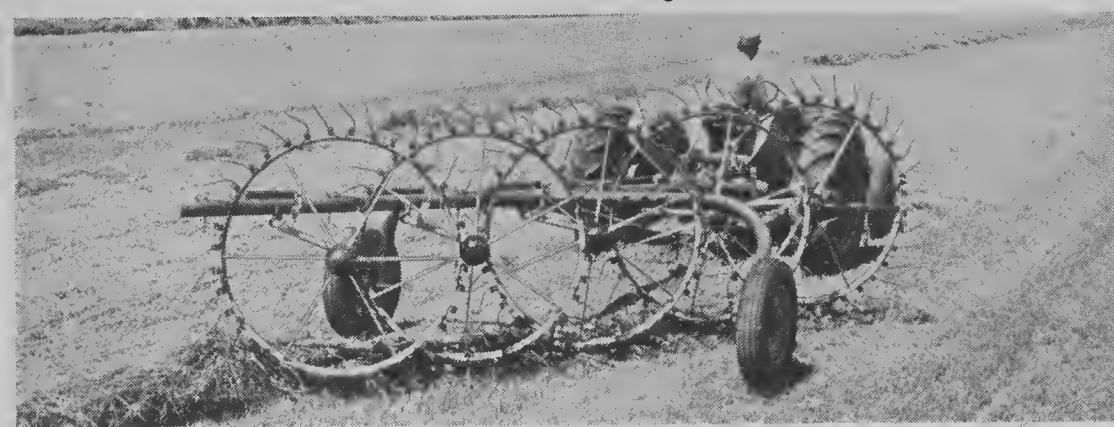
It called on the head office to provide greater service to member groups

through expansion of the newsletter which has been given limited distribution in the past. It suggested that newsletters be prepared and distributed to press, radio and TV outlets as well, and to a national list of "policy forming" persons in strategic positions in public life.

In its report, the committee noted the tremendous value of the advertising campaign for dairy products, which is financed through the June set-aside. It called for increasing efforts to expand the budget for this purpose. Also, it directed the organization to continue to work closely with the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

The committee noted in its report that the function of the Dairy Farmers of Canada is to loosely join 40 member groups in a national association and to draft a national policy covering almost exclusively matters relating to the economic side of dairying. As well, it confers with other sections of the dairy industry.—D.R.B. ✓

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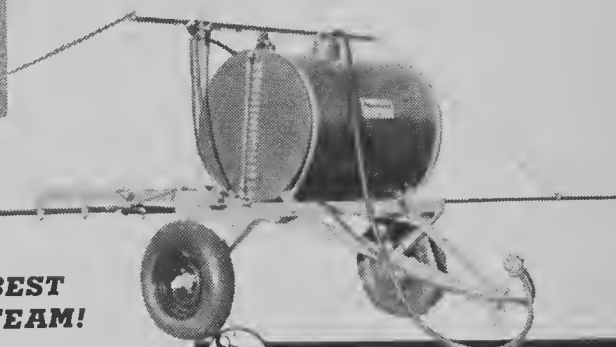


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CUTTING down on your milk consumption because you fear the effects of radiation is like trying to put out a fire with gasoline. For one thing, there is far less strontium 90 in milk than in most plant foods. In fact, if you doubled your milk consumption you would tend to decrease your absorption of the radioactive element because of milk's high calcium content. Plant and animal bodies prefer calcium to strontium.

These facts came out during a panel discussion on radioactivity in foods conducted at the University of Saskatchewan's 28th annual Farm and Home Week, held in Saskatoon last month. Panel moderator was Dr. R. W. Begg, head of the Cancer Research Institute, Saskatoon. Other members included: Dr. K. J. McCallum, head of the University's Chemistry Department; Dr. J. M. Naylor, Department of Field Husbandry; Dr. D. L. Gibson, head of the Department of Dairy Science; and Dr. D. V. Cormack, radiation physicist, Cancer Research Institute.

"There's been a lot of adverse publicity about the level of strontium 90 in our milk," Dr. Gibson pointed out. "Mostly through ignorance, and the fact that milk is so widely consumed. Tests made in certain parts of the United States show wheat with a con-

tent of 155 strontium units (Sr units), lettuce from 86 to 4,420 units and milk only 5 Sr units.

"Actually, Sr 90 has much less effect when consumed with large amounts of calcium, and remember, 80 to 85 per cent of our calcium comes from milk products. Although up to 15 times more Sr 90 falls in northern areas than in southern latitudes, there's less found in the bones of northern people. This is because our milk consumption is higher."

CERTAIN organs in the bodies of humans and animals reject Sr 90. When a cow eats plants containing the radioactive element, only one-fortieth of the amount in the plant finds its way into the milk. This quantity is reduced even further by the human body.

Should a person add large amounts of calcium to the diet to counteract the effects of Sr 90?

"I don't know whether it would be advisable on a long-term basis," said Dr. Gibson. "But there's some merit in doing this for short periods, such as during a woman's pregnancy."

Is there any method of removing radioactive materials from food?

"There is no practical method," Dr. McCallum stated. "It can sometimes

be done by acid extraction, but you can't treat foodstuffs like this. There are substances which will reduce the Sr 90 content of milk."

Was there a complete absence of radioactive materials in food before the testing of atomic weapons?

"No, there has always been a good deal of radiation from natural sources," Dr. McCallum explained. "There are more than 12 long-lived radioactive materials on earth. Direct radiation from cosmic rays causes about one-quarter of the amount we receive."

Dr. Cormack explained some of the facts known about fallout materials from atomic weapons testing. The most commonly talked about is strontium 90—a close relative of calcium—that can enter the bodies of animals and humans by eating plant foods. Another is carbon 14, which becomes mixed with carbon dioxide in the air and is "inhaled" by plants. One of the worst is cesium 137 (caesium), but fortunately, most of this becomes fixed in the soil and is not absorbed.

THE type of atom bomb dropped on Japan during World War II spread most of its fallout in that area because the blast effects didn't penetrate into the stratosphere. However, the hydrogen bomb effects did penetrate this far, and are therefore spread all around the earth. Because of a "gap" existing above the northern hemisphere, fallout is heavier in northern latitudes.

How much radiation can the human body safely take?

"That's something we're not certain of yet," said Dr. Cormack. "Ability to withstand radiation will vary widely from person to person. For atom workers we've set a much higher 'maximum permissible dose' than for the general public."

Will radiation induce sterility in man and increase the danger of growth diseases such as cancer?

"Strontium 90 isn't considered much of a hazard as far as sterility goes because it lodges in the bones. Cesium 137 is thought to be more of a danger in this regard. We have reason to believe that accumulation of Sr 90 may cause bone tumors and increase the incidence of leukemia. There is evidence both for and against this. It's possible that radiation induced cancer could add 16 leukemia cases to the Canadian total each year.

"However, we must remember that there is no radiation level at which body cell changes (mutations) do not occur. Mutations are the basis of evolution. At present, we have no information on the relation between the amount of radiation and the effect. It has been estimated that 2 per cent of the Canadian population will be affected as a result of radioactive fallout since the first bombs were exploded in 1944."

Summing up, Dr. Begg pointed out:

"I think we can safely say we don't have to reject any particular foodstuff today because of radiation," he said. "It's best to avoid diet fadisms such as an increased intake of one thing or denial of another because we fear strontium 90. Although we don't know what the maximum permissible dose is, we do know that radiation from bomb tests is still only a fraction of the total we receive."—C.V.F. V



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Continued from page 16

CFA ANNUAL MEETING

SELF-HELP PROGRAMS

DELEGATES were in substantial agreement with their leader's views. They resolved that the CFA urge farmers to give full support to co-operatives and marketing boards, particularly when the principles of these programs were being attacked by non-farm interests. They also felt that integration developments should, to the fullest extent possible, be carried out by farm co-operatives.

AID AND TRADE

IN the field of foreign aid and trade the meeting passed resolutions calling on the Government of Canada to:

1. Follow up on the proposal to develop multilateral arrangements for using surplus farm output capacity to help needy peoples.

2. Establish a Canadian committee to review the work already carried out on surplus disposal, and to develop recommendations on future action for presentation at the next FAO conference.

3. Continue efforts to persuade other nations of the necessity for establishing a world food bank, or some similar alternative international program.

4. Bring into effect a Canadian surplus food disposal program while plans are going forward to work out both aid and trade arrangements in co-operation with other countries.

5. Expand Colombo Plan contributions by enlarging the gifts of wheat and flour, and by increasing the number of countries to which such gifts are made.

6. Provide loans at low interest rates to countries which are prepared to purchase wheat and flour on credit.

7. Adopt a policy of working toward the earliest possible removal of restrictions against imports of Japanese products into Canada.

8. Use all reasonable means to stabilize the Canadian dollar at par with the American dollar.

DOMESTIC POLICY

THERE was a very wide range of subjects discussed by the meeting concerning domestic farm policy. Those dealing with agricultural stabilization, land purchase and farm rehabilitation, grain policy, research, price spreads, and transportation, all deserve special mention.

Agricultural Stabilization. The majority of delegates strongly opposed the switch in the method of stabilizing hog and egg prices from one of offers-to-purchase to deficiency payments on a limited volume of each farmer's production. They indicated that this change goes far beyond the policy of the Federation, and charged that it amounts to an attempt to control the agricultural economy of the nation.

In order to correct the chaotic and confused situation which has resulted, the delegates passed resolutions urging that the Agricultural Stabilization Act be amended by either removing

hogs and eggs from mandatory supports, or, alternatively, lowering the permissible level of mandatory support so that offers-to-purchase support prices for them may be set at a suitable level.

It was made quite clear in another resolution that this action did not change the basic price stabilization policy of the CFA. The organization recognized the deficiency payment method has its uses under certain well-defined conditions, and that the CFA would continue to approve of its use under such conditions when requested by the commodity group concerned. However, in general, the CFA favored support prices in the market place at levels which will assure adequate supplies of farm products, but which will not result in the accumulation of burdensome surpluses. Emphasis was given to the need to maintain minimum support levels at all times to prevent chaotic conditions in farm income.

Land Purchase and Rehabilitation. Recognizing that large numbers of farmers are established on marginal and submarginal land, that others are on farms which are uneconomic in size, that migration of rural people to urban areas is a characteristic of an advancing and expanding economy and is likely to continue for some years, delegates unanimously passed resolutions supporting government land purchase and rehabilitation programs.

The land use resolution read as follows:

RESOLVED that governments establish a Land Purchase Program designed to purchase at fair prices land from farmers voluntarily wishing to leave agriculture; the land so acquired being either resold to other farmers on inadequate sized holdings, or if submarginal, then otherwise utilized for community pastures, reforestation, etc.

The rehabilitation resolution stated:

RESOLVED that the Federal Government be requested to establish, in co-operation with the provincial governments, a special rehabilitation service to assist those persons desirous of leaving agriculture for other vocations; this service to be staffed by competent, trained personnel provided with adequate resources to provide a personal "packaged" type of assistance which would include vocational assessment, vocational training where needed, provision of adequate credit at reasonable interest rates, assistance in locating suitable jobs, and assistance in resettlement problems in the new community.

Grain Policy. Because Canadian grain producers must seek export markets in competition with other countries, most of whom subsidize their producers; and because they are faced with a serious decline in net farm income, the meeting repeated its support for the principle of deficiency payments on wheat, oats and barley sold through the Canadian Wheat Board.

As a means of assisting the western grain producers and reducing the cost

to the Federal Treasury of such a program on western grains, the delegates agreed to urge the Government to:

1. Implement a 2-price system governing domestic and export sales of wheat.

2. Provide adjustment payments from the Treasury to compensate for the reduction in wheat prices caused by the exchange premiums on Canadian currency in relation to that of the United States.

3. Provide payments from the Treasury for carrying charges on all grain in storage in public elevator facilities.

4. Assume the cost of subsidizing Canadian flour exports, which is now being absorbed by the wheat producers.

The meeting also agreed to support the representations of the Western Liaison Committee to the Prime Minister for an early answer on whether the Government intends to make deficiency payments on grain.

Price Spreads. The meeting was fortunate in having the Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Price Spreads of Food Products, Dr. Andrew Stewart, address them on the findings of the investigation. Following his remarks, a resolution was unanimously carried which in general endorsed the Commission's recommendations, including the one that legislation be enacted to allow co-operatives to incorporate on a national basis.

It also requested that a representative National Advisory Committee on the Food Industry be established. The Committee would keep under review and recommend on (i) the work of various departments of government insofar as they relate to the problems of food consumption, marketing and distribution, and (ii) the publication and distribution of information.

The resolution also urged that the Federal Food and Drug Administration considerably increase the severity of the standards by which it judges, and takes measures to prevent, conduct that is "false, misleading or deceptive, or is likely to create erroneous impressions regarding the character, value, quantity, composition, merit or safety" of a product.

Research. Two resolutions were passed which were aimed at expanding research into farm marketing, and into the economic and sociological forces at work in rural areas.

In both instances, the Federal and provincial governments are to be asked to increase their appropriations to universities so that this weakness in Canadian research effort can be overcome.

Lack of such studies in the past has meant that all too often the problems have not been recognized until they become acute, and that sound policies to deal with such problems could not be formulated when they were recognized, because of the absence of useable research data.

The meeting also agreed that more encouragement should be given to students entering these fields of study through the provision of bursaries and scholarships, and that more emphasis be placed on sociological and economic aspects of rural life in extension programs.

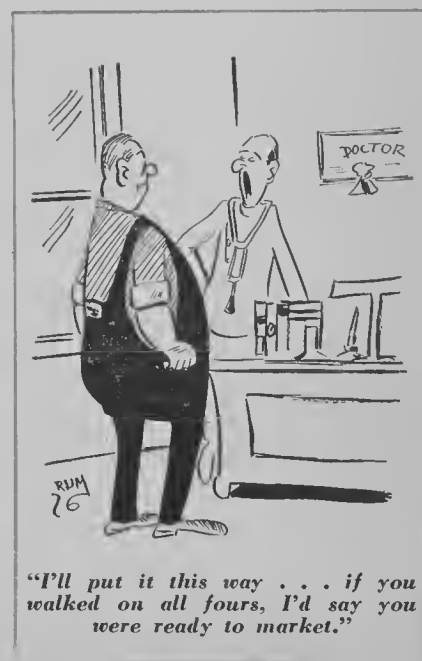
Transportation. Several resolutions on transportation and freight rates were debated by the meeting. The most important of these related to the Crow's Nest Pass rates for western grain. In view of the fact that they were currently under investigation by the Royal Commission on Transportation, the Federation went on record in expressing regret that the submission of the railways to the Commission had been limited so far to a discussion of the Crow's Nest rates. The meeting resolved to urge that the inquiry should be widened to include other problems such as the implications of air, water and truck competition; the extent to which the two major railway companies have acted to avoid undue duplication of effort; the effects of special commodity rates and agreed charges; and, all problems arising from passenger traffic.

The meeting also favored a resolution recommending that the Federal Government study the pros and cons of nationalizing the CPR, and also pipelines and long distance trucking with a view to establishing a fully integrated transportation system in Canada.

Other transportation resolutions called for: (1) making the feed freight assistance policy permanent, and that it cover any future freight rate increases; (2) giving agricultural products moving through the St. Lawrence Seaway toll-free status; (3) abolishing tolls on the Welland canal; (4) making the suspension of demurrage charges on loaded grain cars a permanent policy; (5) reducing the freight rates on rapeseed to the same as those for flax; and (6) the Federal Government, the CWB and the National Harbors Board doing everything possible to increase the sales of wheat through Churchill.

COMMODITY RESOLUTIONS

WHAT follows is a brief summary of the more important resolutions on specific farm commodities which have not been referred to as yet. These resolutions, along with those already discussed, and another group of miscellaneous resolutions which are summarized at the conclusion of this report, will serve as a basis for the CFA presentation to the Federal Government. This presenta-



tion is made by the Executive following the organization's meeting.

POULTRY AND EGGS. Delegates agreed that so long as the current deficiency payment program on eggs was in effect, the Government should: (1) establish an emergency floor price on eggs at a non-incentive level; (2) use regional or provincial average prices received by producers instead of the national average price, to determine the deficiency payment on the product; (3) provide deficiency payments on all classes of Grade A quality eggs.

They also agreed to request that the Government introduce a support price on fowl during the period of adjustment to the egg deficiency payment program.

LIVESTOCK. While the majority of delegates did not favor the deficiency payment program on hogs as already indicated, they felt the ill effects of the program could be relieved somewhat if the Government would: (1) set a minimum offer-to-purchase support price for hogs; and (2) calculate and make deficiency payments every 3 months instead of annually. The meeting passed resolutions urging the Government to take these steps. Another hog resolution requested that, in the event the \$1 premium on Grade B hogs is discontinued, the Government make the premium on Grade A hogs \$4.

Delegates discussed and passed three resolutions regarding sheep. First, they agreed to ask the Government to raise the support price on lamb, and to increase the weight range under support from 51 to 55 pounds. A second resolution recommended that imports of lamb carcasses from New Zealand and Australia be restricted from August to February inclusive each year, so that the Canadian lamb market would be disrupted as little as possible. A third resolution asked that imported lamb be stamped with the name of the country of origin, and that meat retailers be compelled to plainly indicate same to consumer.

GRAIN. Delegates agreed to repeat previous CFA requests to have the Canadian Wheat Board established on a permanent basis as the sole marketing agency for all grains. They also agreed to request the Government to allow depreciation on storage facilities provided on the farm at a rate of 10 per cent instead of the present 5 per cent.

DAIRYING. The meeting agreed that the Federal Government should be asked to:

- Continue the support price on butter at 64 cents per lb.
- Continue the offer-to-purchase plan for cheddar cheese in combina-

tion with the 25 cents per cwt. stabilization payment for cheese milk.

- Provide financial compensation to Canadian manufacturers of whole milk powder to allow them to share in the export market for this product.

- Adopt, along with the provinces, a clearly defined policy which would encourage milk organizations to increase efforts to organize school milk programs.

- Impose adequate control on the imports of edible oils, and edible oil bearing seeds, to be used to replace butterfat.

- Reintroduce the offer-to-purchase plan for skim milk powder in order to stabilize domestic prices and safeguard the control of imports into Canada.

- Make all milk used for manufacturing purposes eligible for the stabilization payment of 25 cents per cwt.

MISCELLANEOUS RESOLUTIONS

THESE additional resolutions were passed by the delegate body:

- That the CFA request both provincial and federal legislation to prevent the use of agricultural products as loss leaders.

- That the organization endorse and commend the stand against the use of trading stamps taken by the Canadian Association of Consumers.

- That the organization protest against the policy of restricted credit, with no consideration being given to the situation facing agriculture, and that the Government and the chartered banks be requested to study the situation and take action to alleviate the burden of the farmers in this field.

- That a Royal Commission on Taxation be established to investigate the possibility of a redistribution of taxation from the federal and provincial level to relieve some of the ever-increasing municipal tax burden paid by farmers under discriminating tax structures.

- That life and/or total disability insurance be provided on loans under the Canadian Farm Credit Corporation program.

- That the Federal Government be asked to assume a higher proportion of contributions toward provincial crop insurance programs.

- That the Federal and provincial governments be requested to further increase efforts toward equalizing education opportunities as between rural and urban communities.

- That national agricultural policies and assistance programs be designed to encourage the family ownership and operation of the farms in this country.



Hi FOLKS:

Used to be I'd go along cheerfully producing stuff without knowing that I wasn't making any money at it. Then the income tax department began taking a more active interest in everyone's affairs, so I had to start keeping records. I was never cheerful after that. It only needed a glance at the books to show me I was going deeper in the hole each year.

One thing I found out right away was that this "egg money" my wife was always talking about didn't even exist. Like that Ogopogo out in B.C., or the Loch Ness Monster, it was just a myth. We hadn't made a cent on our hens for a long time. I decided the best thing to do was cut them out and get an extra cow.

Things came to a head when Sara got one of those "Lazy so-and-so" chairs, or whatever you call 'em, to put in the living room. The only lazy so-and-so on our farm, I pointed out, is the dog, and he's not even allowed in there. But she bought that chair just the same.

"How're you going to pay for this what-you-call-it?" I asked her curiously. Everybody knows I haven't got any money, so I figured she must have some secret supply somewhere.

"With the egg money, of course," she said sharply. "How else could I pay for it?"

"What do you mean, 'egg money'?" I yelled.

"The money we get from selling the eggs," she explained with real patience.

Silently, but with great dignity, I hauled out my farm account book.

"The money we get doesn't equal the amount we spend for feed, labor, replacements and depreciation on equipment," I told her. "That means we get zero. In fact, less than that, because we've got to take a few dollars out of something else to balance things up. This 'egg money' you've been spending is a myth."

Well sir, she got a bit tearful at that. I could see if I didn't watch my step I'd have trouble on my hands.

"Now you're trying to take away the only source of money I have," she sobbed. "My mother always said you were a penny pincher."

"You can't pinch what you don't own," I said stoutly. Which was the same thing the judge said to Bill Carter when he got a mite too familiar with a teacher at the school picnic.

But I could see I wasn't going to get rid of those pesky hens as easy as I'd thought.

And that's the way it turned out. In spite of what the account book said, our farm flock has gone on producing "egg money" ever since.

Sincerely,

PETE WILLIAMS.

THE TILLERS

by JIM ZILVERBERG



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